

THE PATHEM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1221.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

The convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazine. Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France by A. B. CO., at Messrs. FARRER & FURNIVALL'S, Military Library, Whitehall. [JAMES HOLMES, BOOK'S COURT, CHANCERY LANE.]

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
NOTICE is hereby given that the EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS and FRUIT, in the SOCIETY'S GARDEN in this season, will take place on the following SATURDAYS, viz.: May 1, June 7, and July 19; and that SATURDAY, April 5, is the day on which the usual privileged Tickets are issued to the Fellows of the Society. Each Fellow may, this year, purchase 48 small Tickets, at 3d. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 21, Regent-street, London.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, ADELPHI, LONDON.

SPECIAL PRIZE-LIST FOR THE SESSION 1850-51.

The Council of the Society of Arts request attention to the following announcement, from which it will be seen that it is their desire to encourage the production of Philosophical Treatises on the various departments of the Great Exhibition, which shall set forth the peculiar advantages to be derived from each by the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of the country.

The successful treatises are to be the property of the Society; and should the Council see fit, they shall be the same to the author and published, according to the author's net amount of any profit which may arise from the publication after the payment of the expenses.

They accordingly offer, in the name of the Society, the large Medal and Twenty-five Pounds for the best, and the Society's small Medal and Ten Pounds for the second-best Treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of Law, Medicine, and Surgery; a large Medal and Twenty-five Pounds for the best, and a small Medal and Ten Pounds for the second-best Treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of Manufactures; a large Medal and Twenty-five Pounds for the best, and a small Medal and Ten Pounds for the second-best Treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of Fine Arts.

Each Treatise must contain as nearly as possible eighty pages of text of the Bridgewater Treatises. The Society will also award its large Medal and Twenty-five Pounds for the best general Treatise on the Exhibition, and its small Medal and Ten Pounds for the second-best Treatise on the objects exhibited.

The Treatises to be delivered at the Society's House on or before the 10th of June, 1851, addressed to GEORGE GROVE, Esq. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 27th INST. TO BE REOPENED ON EASTER MONDAY. DEPOSITORS are respectfully invited to forward their Works before the 13th of April, that they may be numbered in the NEW EDITION of the CATALOGUE, free of expense. UNTIL THE 13th INST. the LECTURES ON SCIENCE, including MUSIC, &c. and the usual EXHIBITIONS will be CONTINUED mornings and evenings. R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Edwards-street, Portman-square. A MONDAY EVENING LECTURE, BY MR. MARCH, 2nd, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, by the COLLINS FAMILY, to commence at Eight o'clock. Members free, with the privilege of introducing a Lady. Tickets of admission to Non-members, 1s. 6d.

Subscription to the Institution Two Guineas per annum, payable half or half-yearly in advance. LADIES to the LIBRARY and LECTURES, 2s. 6d. per quarter. Members have the use of spacious and well-supplied Reading Rooms, the extensive Library for circulation, as well as free admission to Library for the Study of Drawing and Music (Vocal), and the Latin, Italian, German, and French Language.

ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.
AN EXHIBITION of the WORKS of the STUDENTS of the HEAD SCHOOL, Somerset House, and of the BRANCH SCHOOLS throughout the Kingdom, is OPEN (FREE) TO THE PUBLIC, daily, in THE ROYAL PALACE, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall.

WALTER RUDING DEVERELL, Secretary.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, incorporated by Royal Charter, 1848, under the immediate Protection of Her Most Excellent Majesty the QUEEN. Patron, His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, R.G. The Nobility and Subscribers are respectfully informed that the THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL DINNER of the Institution will take place in FREEMASONS' HALL, on SATURDAY, April 20th, when MR. ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. M.P., will take the Chair.

W. J. ROPER, Assistant Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

ALL WORKS OF PAINTING, SCULPTURE, or ARCHITECTURE, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on MONDAY, the 7th, or by Six o'clock in the Evening of TUESDAY, the 8th of APRIL, NEXT, after which time no Work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited. The other Regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Sec. has the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package which may be forwarded by Carriers.

The price of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

DRAWING FROM NATURE.

MR. HENRY C. PIDGEON, Professor of Drawing at Putney College, and Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, gives INSTRUCTIONS IN DRAWING FROM NATURE, which may be continued in OUT-DOOR LESSONS during the SUMMER MONTHS. Particulars and Terms may be obtained at his residence, 37, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

COINS and MEDALS.—MR. CURT, Anti-quary, &c. has just purchased at Rouen (from Mr. BILLARD) the finest specimens of the Coins of Causalis, from the "frou-tulle," made at Rouen in 1846. Also a "unique" Quincunx (cbe. a Trident, res. a Caduceus): On VIEW and SALE, at his residence, 15, Lisle-street, Leicester-square.

ART-UNION OF LONDON, Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The Subscription List closes 31st inst. Each PRIZE-HOLDER will be entitled to SELECT for HIMSELF a WORK of ART as heretofore. Every subscriber will have for each guinea the choice of one of two line engravings, "The Burial of Harold," by F. Bacon, after F. R. Pickersill, A.R.A., or "The Villa of Lucullus," by J. W. Wilmore, R.E.A., after W. J. Leitch; and a Volume of Wood Engravings by eminent artists, illustrating Goldsmith's poem of "The Traveller." "The Villa of Lucullus" is now ready.

GEORGE GOWIN, Hon. Sec. LEWIS POOCK,)

THE LAKES OF ENGLAND.—EARLY IN MAY will be EXHIBITED IN LONDON, the OIL PICTURES upwards of 25 in number of the varied and splendid Scenery of the "BRITISH LAKES," painted during the last three years, by J. B. FINE, Esq.—Further particulars will appear in future announcements.

EXQUISITE OIL PICTURES by BAXTER'S PATENT PROCESS, sent free with list, two for 14 new stamps, or twelve for 2s. 6d. Larger Pictures—Circassian Lady at the Bath, Holy Family, Queen landing in Ireland, The Queen, Prince Alfred, Jenny Lind, &c.—one for 20 stamps, or three for 6d. Elegant frames. Country dealers supplied.—HENRY COLLIS, Sugar Loaf-court, Leadenhall-street.

MASSACRE OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS (HUGUENOTS) IN 1572.—THE FAC-SIMILE of the MEDAL struck by POPE GREGORY XIII. on that dreadful butchery, an elegant new Medal (with the commendations of the Press), is to be had, price 6d., post free 8d., of Mr. PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient and Modern Coins, Medals, Antiques, &c., 43, Great Russell-street, opposite the British Museum, London.—Assigns of the Great French Revolution, is each—Specimens of Ancient Egyptian Linen, the "Pile Linen" of Scripture, reduced to 6d. each.—Coins, Medals, Antiques, &c. purchased, and a liberal price given when rarity and fineness are combined.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. Mitchell respectfully announces that Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will RESUME her READINGS of SHAKESPEARE at the above Theatre in the following order:—TUESDAY, 27th INST., 8 o'clock, "The Merchant of Venice." WEDNESDAY, 28th INST., 8 o'clock, "Romeo and Juliet." FRIDAY EVENING, March 28, "As You Like It." MONDAY EVENING, March 31, "King John." Commencing each Evening at Half-past Eight o'clock precisely. The Readings will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until Easter.—Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET.

MR. HENRY NICHOLLS will give THREE of his DRAMATIC READINGS of SHAKESPEARE on three consecutive Evenings in APRIL, next.—TUESDAY, April 15, "THE TROILUS AND CRESSIDA." WEDNESDAY, April 16, "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." THURSDAY, April 17, "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Private Boxes, 10s. and 12s. Commence at Eight.

* Communications respecting Private Readings, &c. to be addressed 16, Howard-street, Strand.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OFFICE, 20, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, AND AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, HYDE PARK.

NOTICE.—ADVERTISEMENTS intended for the First Edition of a Quarter of a Million of the Small Catalogue, as also for the First Edition of the General Catalogue and French Catalogue, should be sent in immediately, in order that they may be classified and printed forthwith.

1. Insurance Offices. 6. Places of Public Amusement. 7. Railway and Steamboat Arrangements. 8. Classification of Trades and Miscellaneous.

5. House Agents.—Hotels, Taverns, and Lodging-houses. 9. Miscellaneous. Advertisements to be sent to the Stationers, CLOWES & SONS, Printers, } Joint Contractors to the Royal Commission.

THE ART-JOURNAL and ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

TO ADVERTISERS.—No better medium exists than these publications for making fully known the various Business Establishments of the Metropolis, or for conveying to public notice the claims of skill and excellence exercised in British Manufactures.

The "ART-JOURNAL" is principally devoted to the elaborate illustration of every subject connected with Art, thus becoming, in the highest degree, attractive to the student, as well as to the intelligent of every class; the Work, however, is an ornament pertaining to the drawing-room or library table, and the circulation is rapidly extending, being, at the present time, 30,000 Monthly, and even a larger circulation will be guaranteed to Advertisers during the Exhibition Months, when Advertisements will be arranged and classified as follows:—

1. Public and Charitable Institutions. 2. Places of Public Instruction and Amusement. 3. Offices for Insurance. 4. Literary Publications. 5. Works connected with Art and Architecture. 6. Business Establishments, of character and high standing, home and foreign.

Advertisements for the April Number should be addressed to Mr. CLARK, "ART-JOURNAL" Office, Marlborough Chambers, 49, Pall Mall, on or before the 22nd instant.

A GRADUATE OF OXFORD, Class-man in Classics, who was long a resident on the Continent, gives INSTRUCTION in the CLASSICS, French, Italian and Spanish Languages, History, and Fortification. Terms moderate.—Apply to A. B. CO., at Messrs. FARRER & FURNIVALL'S, Military Library, Whitehall.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Mr. J. A. C., of Madrid, Professor of the Spanish Language and Literature in King's College, offers his services as TEACHER of the above Language to PRIVATE PUPILS and SCHOOLS in London and its vicinity.—Address, 22, St. John's Wood-terrace, Regent's Park.

A SECRETARY, ASSISTANT MANAGER, LIBRARIAN, &c.—A Gentleman, in his 34th year, a Graduate of the University of London, whose business habits, literary attainments, and mental and moral qualifications are attested by references of the highest character, is desirous of relinquishing his present precarious engagements for a PERMANENT SITUATION (in which his energies, talents, and experience might be usefully employed) as SECRETARY, &c. to some Public Institution, benevolent, literary, or otherwise. Permanent occupation being the chief object, a moderate salary would be accepted, and ample security offered.—Address, pre-paid, to R. A., Orphan Working School Office, 22, Ludgate-hill.

THE FERNS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, ALDERLEY EDGE, WILMSLOW, Cheshire. Resident Physician, HOWARD JOHNSON, M.D., situated on the London and North-Western Railway, and Ten Minutes' Walk from the Alderley Station.

Just published, the TREATMENT OF INCURABLE DISEASES. By HOWARD JOHNSON, M.D., large 8vo. cloth, price 4s. Also, by the same Author, RESEARCHES into the EFFECTS of COLD WATER upon the HEALTHY BODY to illustrate its action in Disease. Large 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.—LONGMAN & CO. London.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, for the TREATMENT of PATIENTS on the HOMOEOPATHIC PRINCIPLE, No. 30, Bloomsbury-square. Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

THE HAHNEMANN COMMEMORATION DINNER. THE LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P., President, in the Chair.

The BOARD of MANAGEMENT have the pleasure of announcing, that the ANNUAL COMMEMORATION DINNER, in aid of the Funds of the Hospital, will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th of APRIL, the ANNIVERSARY of the Birth of the illustrious HAHNEMANN. Gentlemen desirous of being present at the Dinner are respectfully requested to forward their Names to the Honorary Secretary. Tickets for the Dinner may be had of the Stewards; at the Hospital; at the London Tavern; or of WM. WARNE, Hon. Sec. 9, Gresham-street West, March 19, 1851.

The Hospital has been open for the reception of patients since Oct. 1st. In-Patients (in Hospital), March 19, 37. Out-Patients in attendance during the week ending March 19, 446. Received from the commencement, 1,455.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CXC.—ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion are requested to be forwarded to the publishers before Saturday, the 24th; and BILLS not later than Monday, the 31st inst. London: Longman, Brown and Co. 39, Paternoster-row.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CLXXVI.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming Number must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 24th, and BILLS for insertion by the 28th inst. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, gratis, or sent per post on receipt of 4 stamps, A CATALOGUE of nearly 2,000 AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, FRANKS, and other Documents ON SALE by JOHN GRAY BELL, 17, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

JOHN MILLER'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.—The New Number is ready this day, and can be had gratis on application. It comprises, amongst others, the entire Library of a Gentleman leaving London, embracing a Collection of Books, MSS., Autographs, Drawings, and other Literary and Artistic Miscellanies of a highly-interesting character. JOHN MILLER, 43, Chandos-street, Trafalgar-square.

Just published, PRICE THREEPENCE, POST FREE, No. 2 for the present Year.

WILLIS'S HIGHLY-INTERESTING CATALOGUES OF BOOKS, Autographs, Black Letter Works, and valuable Publications in General Literature, all in good Library condition; for Sale at low prices: PRECEDED BY WILLIS'S NOTES FOR THE MONTH; a Series of interesting Articles and News from eminent Literary Men.

* This is the cheapest Periodical published monthly. Subscription Three Shillings per annum. G. WILLIS, Bookseller, Piazza, Covent-garden.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, MARCH 21.

FRESH COPIES of 'LAVENGRO', and every other recent Work of interest, continue to be added at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, as freely as Subscribers may require them.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM. First-Class Country Subscription Two Guineas and upwards, according to the number of Volumes required. Library Institutions and Book Societies supplied on moderate terms.—A Prospectus will be forwarded on application.—CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 25, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.

Just published, gratis.
PART IV. of a CATALOGUE of USEFUL, INTERESTING, and VALUABLE SECOND-HAND BOOKS, at greatly reduced Prices, by W. J. CRAWFORD, (successor to the late J. Dowling), 82, Newgate-street, London. If required by post, two stamps to be forwarded.

Now ready, gratis,
MR. CHAPMAN'S LIST of his PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. Mr. Chapman's List of American Literature.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS. Mr. Chapman's Catalogue. Part XII.

142, Strand, London.

THE LOWEST CHARGES, AND THE MOST RAPID DISPATCH.

TO GENTLEMEN ABOUT TO PUBLISH.
—HOPE & CO., Printers and Publishers, *Stationers' Hall*, Office, 16, Great Marlborough-street, undertake the PRINTING and PUBLISHING of BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, SERMONS, &c., greatly under the usual charges. Rapid dispatch characterizes their establishment; Pamphlets ready twenty-four hours after the receipt of copy. The greatest attention is also paid to the Publishing Department, and every endeavour made to push the sale of Works. A specimen Pamphlet of Bookwork, with prices. A complete Author's Guide, sent post free for 4d. Gentlemen will save nearly one half by employing Hope & Co.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Fleet-street, next St. Dunstan's Church, March 14th, 1851.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BOOKS for TRANSFERRING SHARES in this Society WILL BE CLOSED on Thursday the 29th inst., and will be re-opened on Thursday the 10th day of April next. The Dividends for the year 1850 will be payable on Monday the 7th day of April next, and on any subsequent day (Tuesdays excepted), between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock.

WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNS, Actuary.
N.B.—Policies for the whole term of life effected during the present year will participate in the profits to be declared to the end of 1851.

BROOKS (from Dollond's), OPTICIAN and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKER, respectfully solicits from the continuance of their patronage. Having had upwards of 30 years' experience in Dollond's, they may rely that all articles submitted by him are of the most perfect character, and at moderate prices.
SPECTACLES, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, OPERA and RACE GLASSES, SEXTANTS, QUADRANTS, COMPASSES, BAROMETERS, SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, RULES, SCALES, &c. of every description.

41, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY—CROYDON and EPSOM LINE.—ADDITIONAL TRAINS, ACCELERATION of TRAINS, and REDUCTION of CHARGES for ANNUAL TICKETS.—On and after the 1st of April, additional Express Trains will run from Epsom and Croydon every morning, and from London Bridge every afternoon, performing the journey between Epsom and London in 35 minutes, and between Croydon and London in 20 minutes.

Several of the Ordinary Trains will be accelerated, and additional Trains will run (including a Train leaving London Bridge for Croydon at 12 15 every night). Full particulars will be given in the April Time-Tables.

In order to extend facilities for suburban residence in connexion with this line, the following greatly reduced scale of charges for Annual Tickets will come into operation on and after the 1st of July next:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
London to Forest Hill, Sydenham, or Anerley 12 0	4 10	0
" to Norwood	16 0	10 10
" to Croydon	17 0	11 0
" to Croydon or Sutton	18 0	12 0
" to Cheam or Ewell	19 0	13 0
" to Epsom	20 0	14 0

FREDERICK SLIGHT, Secretary.

London Terminus, Feb. 23, 1851.

LEONARD & CUNNINGHAM, AUCTIONEERS,

No. 37, TREMONT-ROW, BOSTON, U.S.

Consignments of Books, Paintings, Engravings, Fancy Goods, and other articles, respectfully solicited for Sales at Auction.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual Sales of Books to the Trade are held the first week in June and December of each year.

Sales by Auction.

130 Beautiful Oriental Pearls, loose Brilliants, a fine large Brilliant Cross, a Brilliant Sprig Brooch, 2,500 oz. of Silver and Gold Plate, Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Guns, the Silver Epergne presented by the City of London to the late Lieutenant Waghorn, the Signet Ring used by Torquemada to seal the warrants of the victims of the Spanish Inquisition, and other Effects.—Three Days' Sale.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM & STORR will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, King-street, Covent-garden, on MONDAY, March 24, and two following days, at 11, 2,500 oz. of Plate in Vases, Dishes, noble Cups, Waiters, Salvers, Cake-baskets, Tea service, Candelsticks, Spoons, and Forks; six Sheffield Plated Dish Covers, a ditto Venison Dish; Louis-Quatorze, and other Clocks, in ormolu, gilt and ebonized cases; four Marine Chronometers by Molyneux, Elfe, Arnold and Bassett; a Gold Pocket ditto; several hundred Watches by esteemed makers; Brilliant Studs, Buttons, Brooches, Ear-rings, Pins, and Rings; a Porphyry Snuff-box, the top set with a Ruby and Sapphire and several Brilliants; handsomely fitted Dressing-cases; Guns by Wm. Moore, Beattie, and others; and various Valuables.—Now on View.

Relics of the Emperor Napoleon, viz., his Watch, Signet Ring, and Razor.—Now on View.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM & STORR beg to announce that they are favoured with instructions to include in the SALE of Jewels, Plate, and Watches, to be held at their Rooms, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, March 25, a GOLD WATCH, worn by Napoleon at Waterloo, and by him presented to an Attaché previous to his embarkation for St. Helena; an Onyx Signet Ring, engraved with the head of the Emperor, and given to Bourrienne; and a Razor, formerly belonging to Napoleon, purchased in 1807.

IMPORTANT SALE of VALUABLE LITERARY PROPERTY.—The Proprietor has to announce that the Stock, Copyright, Stereotype Plates, Engraved Plates, Woodcuts, &c. of THE CABINET CYCLOPEDIA, edited by Dr. LARDNER, comprising Works written by

Sir Walter Scott,
Sir James Mackintosh,
Sir John Herschel,
Thomas Moore,
Bishop Thirlwall.

In 123 Volumes, will be SOLD by AUCTION, without reserve, by MR. HODGSON, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, early in April.

CATALOGUES and full Particulars, with the Conditions of the Sale, will shortly be ready, and may be had of Mr. Hodgson, 122, Fleet-street.

Valuable Books, County MSS., Cabinet Snuff Boxes, very fine China, rare Paintings, &c.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, March 31, and four following days, A COLLECTION of VALUABLE BOOKS, from the LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN. Books of Prints, Picture Galleries, Voyages and Travels, &c., chiefly in fine condition, many in choice old calf gilt and russet bindings; also numerous curious Books, Poetry, Plays, Chap-books, and several valuable MSS., particularly a collection relative to the Family and Possessions of Sir Ed. Coke, valuable MSS. relate to Yorkshire, two very large collections of MSS. connected with various English Counties, &c.

Catalogues will be sent on application.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

THE MIDDLE NIGHT; a POEM.
William Pickering, 177, Piccadilly.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE HOUSEHOLD WORDS

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS,

Will be published on the 29th inst. price 5s. 6d. in cloth boards.

PART XII. WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 31st INST., PRICE ELEVENPENCE.

ALSO,

THE HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE OF CURRENT EVENTS FOR MARCH.

Price Twopence; or Stamped, Threepence.

Office, 16, Wellington-street North; and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

New and Illustrated Edition of Mr. Ainsworth's Works.

In a few days, price 6s. 6d. bound,

R O O K W O O D.

By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

With TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

London: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

RAILWAY LIBRARY—NEW VOLUME.

Price One Shilling each, in fancy boards.

WHITEFRIARS;

OR, THE DAYS OF CHARLES THE SECOND.

To be completed in Two Volumes. Vol. I.

Also, lately published in this Series:—

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP, by GRANT.

PRIDE and PREJUDICE, by MISS AUSTEN.

THE PILOT, by J. F. COOPER.

LILLY DAWSON, by Mrs. CROWE.

SENSE and SENSIBILITY, by MISS AUSTEN.

THE LIGHT DRAGOON, by G. R. GLEIG.

A complete List of the Railway Library gratis on application.

FRANKLIN AND THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. (price 2s. 6d.) cloth gilt,

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND THE ARCTIC REGIONS,

Being an Account of the Various Expeditions for the Discovery of the North-West Passage, Including detailed official particulars of the various Expeditions sent out to discover the fate of Sir John Franklin and the vessels under his command.

With ILLUSTRATIONS and MAPS.

By P. L. SIMMONS, Esq., many years Editor of the Colonial Magazine.

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & Co. Soho-square; and all Booksellers.

NOTICE.—PEPYS'S DIARY.

The 4th and 5th Volumes, completing the Work, will be ready for delivery with the Magazine on the 31st instant; and others are requested to be sent to the Booksellers immediately, so that the Publisher cannot guarantee the completion of sets after that day.

This day is published,
LE DERNIER DEGMONT.
In 9 vols. 8vo. price 12s.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 12, Great Marlborough-street.
To be had of all Booksellers.

This day, crown 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

LONDON AS IT IS TO-DAY, Where to go and What to see during the Great Exhibition. With a Map and 300 Engravings on Wood.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, its Origin, History and Construction. No. I. price 14d. To be completed in 12 Numbers.
London: H. G. Clark & Co. 4, Exeter Change.

In a few days will be ready,

PLEASURES, OBJECTS, and ADVANTAGES of LITERATURE. By the Rev. R. A. WILLIAMS, MOTT, St. Catherine's, Red Wood, Author of "Jeremy Taylor's Biography."

London: T. Bosworth, 215, Regent-street;

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

2. POEMS. 2nd edition, enlarged. 4s.

3. PRECIOUS STONES; Prose of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries. 3s.

* In this volume the earnest-minded will find the key notes of thought and meditation; and to the learned scholar a treasury of

N° 12217

MRS. JAMESON'S MOST ADMIRABLE WORK.

"Two truly delightful volumes. The most charming of all the works of a charming writer," says *Blackwood's Magazine*, is MRS. JAMESON'S CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN. "It is a beautiful and touching commentary on the heart and mind of Woman."

Early application for this popular Work, and also for THE LIVES OF CELEBRATED QUEENS, by the same Author, should be made at the various Booksellers and Libraries; or at the Publishers',
SAUNDERS & OTLEY, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Third Edition. In post 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, price 8s. bound in cloth; or 17s. morocco antique,

NINEVEH AND PERSEPOLIS:
An Historical Sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia, with an Account of the Recent Researches in those Countries.

By W. S. W. VAUX, M.A., of the British Museum.
* * This edition has been thoroughly revised and enlarged, and several new Illustrations introduced from recent additions to the collection in the British Museum.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORKS BY THE REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D.

This day is published, New Edition, price 6s. revised and corrected, with additions,

I. LECTURES for the TIMES; or, Illustrations and Refutations of the Errors of Romanism and Tractarianism. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., Minister of the National Scottish Church, Covent-garden.

II. PROPHETIC STUDIES; or, Lectures on Daniel. Just published, price 9s. handsomely bound.

III. LECTURES on the SEVEN CHURCHES. New Edition, with Illustrations, price 9s.

IV. SALVATION: a Sermon, delivered before Her Majesty at Balmoral. Seventeenth Thousand, price 1s.

V. HAMMERSMITH PROTESTANT DISCUSSION. Cheap Edition, Seventh Thousand, price 6s.

* * A full List of Works by the Rev. Dr. Cumming may be had on application of the Publishers.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Published this day, in one handsome volume, 8vo. with Illustrations, price 9s. in cloth,

THE CHRONICLE OF BATTEL ABBEY,
IN SUSSEX,

Originally compiled in Latin by a Monk of the Establishment, and now first Translated, with Notes and an Abstract of the subsequent History of the Abbey.

By MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A.

MR. LOWER'S OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

ESSAYS ON ENGLISH SURNAMES. The Third Edition, in 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, 12s.

CURIOSITIES OF HERALDRY. With numerous Engravings. 8vo. cloth, 14s.

J. RUSSELL SMITH, 4, Old Compton-street, Soho, London.

DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGING
MANUFACTORY,

AND GENERAL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,

CARPET AND FLOOR-CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

451, OXFORD-STREET.

E. T. ARCHER solicits an inspection of his superior PAPER-HANGINGS, (made by his patented inventions), fitted up on the walls of the very extensive range of show-rooms, in panels, &c., in every style of artistic arrangement, and for every kind of room. In addition, the rooms are furnished with superior furniture, (the price marked in plain figures), giving at one view a drawing-room fit for reception.

Bed-room and other Paper-Hangings, One Halfpenny per yard.

French and all foreign Paper-Hangings of the first fabric.

Brussels and Tapestry Carpets at 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.

Best warranted Floor-cloth, eight yards wide, cut to any dimensions, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 9d. per yard.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY EXHIBITED IN 1851.
On the 10th of April ensuing it is intended to publish an entirely new work, for the guidance of the Stranger and the Native, in a volume of 500 pages, with a Map based on a recent survey, and 500 Illustrations, to be entitled,
LONDON and its VICINITY EXHIBITED IN 1851.

The Work will comprise all objects worthy of visitation and research. Among the numerous subjects treated are the following:
Physical Geography of the Basin of the Thames.
Climate, Geology, Natural History.
Statistics, Spirit of the Public Journals, Legislature.
Government, Municipal Arrangements.
Postal Arrangements, Banking, Assurance.
Import Duties, &c., Free Trade.
Arts and Manufactures.
Ancient and Modern Architecture, Public Buildings.
Baths and Washhouses.
Club-houses.
Docks and Port of London.
Galleries of Art.
Gardens, Conservatories, Parks.
Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums.
Learned Societies, Institutions, and Public Libraries.
Observatories, and the Instruments in Use.
Prisons, and their Penal Discipline.
Public Amusements.
Thames Tunnel and other Public Works.
Water Supply, &c. &c. &c.

The price will not exceed 8s. 6d., handsomely got up.
Edited and published by John Weale, 25, High Holborn.

NOTICE.

LADY BULWER LYTTON'S
NEW NOVEL, MIRIAM SEDLEY;

OR, THE TARES AND THE WHEAT.
A TALE OF REAL LIFE. 3 vols.

Will be ready in a few days.

II.
THE WIFE'S SISTER;
OR, THE FORBIDDEN MARRIAGE.

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE. 3 vols.
BY MRS. HUBBARD (NIECE OF MISS AUSTEN).

To be had at all the Libraries.

"A romance of moving interest."—*Sunday Times*.

W. Shoberl, Publisher, 20, Great Marlborough-street.

* * Immediate Orders should be given for the above Works, to prevent disappointment.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL
SOCIETY, 4, Waterloo-place.

Part II. of Vol. XX. will be published in a few days.

Contents:—Isthmus of Central America, with Map—Tibet and Sefan-African Geography—Physical Geography of Palestine—Northern Frontier of Nepal—The Kabbalah Arabi—Travels in Central Africa—Sources of the Nile—Late Travels in Arabia, with Map—Middle Island of New Zealand, with Map.

Advertisements and Bills to be sent in at once.

NORTH SHAW, Secretary.

MONTEITH'S METHOD,—FRENCH IN FOUR LESSONS.

Just published, price 1s. complete; by post free, 1s. 6d.; or either of the Four Lessons separate, 3d. each.

A COURSE OF FOUR PRACTICAL LESSONS
in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, embracing a concise Set of rules for the Pronunciation, and Exercises for the Learner's Practice in Reading and Translation. By A. H. MONTEITH, Author of 'French without a Master,' &c. &c.

London: Published by James Allen, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

This day is published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.,

DISEASES of the HUMAN HAIR, from the

French of M. CAZENAVE, Physician to the Hospital of St. Louis, Paris; with a description of an Apparatus for fumigating the Scalp in certain chronic diseases of that region, involving loss of Hair.

By T. H. BURGESS, M.D.

Author of 'A Treatise on Eruptions of the Face, Head, and Hands,' &c.

London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Just published, price 3s. 6d. demy 8vo. 194 pp.

SCRIPTURAL REVISION OF THE LITURGY,

A Remedy for ANGLICAN ASSUMPTION, and PAPAL AGGRESSION. A LETTER to the Right Hon. LORD J. RUSSELL, M.P.

By a MEMBER of the MIDDLE TEMPLE.

"Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the finer."—Prov. xvi. 4.

London: R. Groombridge & Sons, 5, Paternoster-row. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. Carlisle: Charles Thurman.

Just published, price 6d., 8vo. sewed,

ADJUSTMENT OF TAXATION; an Essay.

By ABELLO.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."—1 Thess. v. 21

"There is in the progress of civilization a term at which exclusive privileges must be relaxed."—Hallam.

London: W. H. Smith & Son, 136, Strand; Hamilton, Adams & Co. Paternoster-row.

STANDARD FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS,

BY THE LATE M. DE ROULLON.

1. GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES of the

FRENCH LANGUAGE; or, the Teacher's French Assistant: containing a Series of Theoretical, Practical, and Progressive Lessons, in which every difficulty is explained, either in notes at the end of each Exercise, or by References to preceding Rules. 8th edition, 5s. half-bound.—KEY to the same, 3s.

2. EXERCISES ON FRENCH CONVERSATION; or, a Selection of English Sentences to be translated into French, and in which the difference of the Idioms, Genus, and Phraseology of the French and English Languages may be readily distinguished. 6th edition, 18mo. 3s. 6d. half-bound.—KEY to the same, 2s.

3. THE TOURIST'S FRENCH COMPANION; or, Familiar Conversations on every Subject which can be useful to the Continental Traveller or the French Student in general. 12th edition, 18mo. 4s. 6d.

* * The sale of more than 30,000 copies of this work strongly attests its value. The sentences are expressed in elegant language, and, in order to facilitate the pronunciation, the *clef* letters are printed in italics.

London: Longman & Co.; Hamilton & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; W. Allen; and Aylott & Jones. Norwich: Chas. Musket; and all Booksellers.

This day is published, in 1 thick vol. post 8vo. cloth, 12s.
WILLIAM PENN: an Historical Biography,
 from New Sources. With an extra Chapter on the
 "Maccabean Characters."
 By WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON.
 With a Portrait.
 London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

✓ This day is published, in one thick volume, post 8vo. cloth, 18s.
ITALY in 1848. By L. MARIOTTI, Author
 of 'Italy, Past and Present,' &c.
 London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

Now ready,
THE GOLD WORSHIPERS.
 By THE AUTHOR OF 'WHITEFRIARS,' &c. &c.
 London: Parry & Co. 39 and 33, Leadenhall-street.
 To be had at upwards of 3,000 Circulating Libraries.

Just published, in 8vo. cloth, lettered, 3s., post free 3s. 6d.
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS; being a few Observations
 on Nervous Disorders, the result of an extensive
 experience in the treatment of those Diseases; with some remarks
 on the Use and Abuse of Hydropathy. By RICHARD DAWSON,
 M.D. Extra Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London;
 Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
 London: Aylott & Jones, 9, Paternoster row.

AIDE-MÉMOIRE to the MILITARY SCIENCES, framed from Officers of the different Services,
 and edited by a Committee of the Corps of Royal Engineers.
 Part I., Vol. III. is now published, containing 230 Woodcuts and
 63 plates, royal 8vo. Price 10s.
 Part II., Vol. III. (the conclusion of the Work) will be published
 this year.

John Weale, 50, High Holborn.

THE LATE DAVID SCOTT, R.S.A.
 Just ready, Part I. price One Shilling, containing Three Steel
 Engravings, and a Vignette Title printed with a Tint, of
THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, with Forty
 Original Illustrations. By the late DAVID SCOTT, R.S.A.,
 &c. Engraved by W. B. SCOTT, School of Design, Newcastle. It is
 believed that these embodiments of the visions of the glorious
 Allegorist will, in power, truthfulness, and simplicity, not only
 surpass any that have appeared, but establish the reputation of
 the late lamented Artist on a broader and more solid foundation
 than heretofore.

A. Fullerton & Co. Stead's place, Leith-walk, Edinburgh, and
 106, Newgate-street, London.

WORKS BY MR. HEPWORTH DIXON.

In folsap 8vo. price 6s. cloth, illustrated.

A THIRD EDITION OF JOHN HOWARD,
 and the PRISON-WORLD OF EUROPE.
 Also, in folsap 8vo. price 6s. cloth,
THE LONDON PRISONS;
 with an Account of the more distinguished Persons who
 have been confined in them.
 London: Jackson & Walford, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Post 8vo. price 4s.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE to the LAW of
 BILLS OF EXCHANGE and PROMISSORY NOTES.
 For the Use of Bankers, Merchants, Traders, and others.
 By STEWART TOURNAI, Solicitor.
 "A very useful book, concise, distinct, and well arranged."
Economist.
 "Clearly written—all the general technicalities of the law are
 lucidly explained."—*Bankers' Magazine.*
 "The author has executed his task carefully and judiciously."
Atlas.
 "A convenient handbook for the counting-house."
Times (City Article).

London: Groombridge & Sons, 5, Paternoster-row; and all
 Booksellers.

JACKSON ON THE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER—THIRD EDITION.

In small 8vo. price 4s.

THE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER: Six Sermons,
 preached in Lent.
 By JOHN JACKSON, M.A.
 Rector of St. James, Westminster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to
 the Queen.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

NEW POEM ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

In small 8vo. price 5s.

THE FAIR ISLAND: a Descriptive Poem.
 In Six Cantos.
 By EDMUND PEEL, Esq.
 Author of 'The Return,' 'Judge not,' &c.
 Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

COMPLETION OF MR. ARNOLD'S LONGER EXERCISES,
 Now ready, in 8vo. price 4s.

LONGER LATIN EXERCISES, PART II.;
 containing a Selection of Passages of greater length, in
 genuine idiomatic English, for Translation into Latin.
 By the Rev. THOMAS KERCLEVER ARNOLD, M.A.
 Rector of London, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
 Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo place;
 of whom may be had, THE FIRST PART. Second Edit. Price 4s.

NEW VOLUME OF DR. WORDSWORTH'S SERMONS ON
 CHURCH QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

Now ready, in 8vo. price 2s. in cloth, the Second Series of

OCCASIONAL SERMONS, preached at Westminster Abbey.
 By CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D.
 Canon of Westminster.

Just published.

Nos. XIV. and XV. On SECESSIONS to the
 CHURCH OF ROME.

No. XVI. On the PRIVILEGES and DUTIES
 of the LAITY.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place;

of whom may be had.

The FIRST SERIES. New Edition. 8s.

THE CREED OF CHRISTENDOM: ITS FOUNDATIONS and SUPERSTRUCTURE.

By WILLIAM RATHBONE GREG.

8vo. cloth. 10s. 6d.

[Published this day]

Contents.

Inspiration of the Scriptures—Authorship and Authority of the Pentateuch and the Old Testament Canon Generally—The
 Prophecies—Theism of the Jews Impure and Progressive—Origin of the Gospels—Fidelity of the Gospel History—The Limits of
 Apostolic Wisdom and Authority—Miracles—Resurrection of Jesus—Is Christianity a revealed religion?—Christian Election
 —The Great Enigma.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and CENTRALIZATION:

The Characteristics of each, and its Practical Tendencies as affecting Social, Moral, and Political Welfare and Progress: including
 interesting Characteristic Outlines of the English Constitution. With Copious Index. By J. TOULMIN SMITH. Post 8vo. cloth,
 3s. 6d. [Published this day]

The COTTON and COMMERCE of INDIA

Considered in relation to the Interests of Great Britain: with Remarks on Railway Communication in the Bombay Pres-
 dency. By JOHN CHAPMAN, Founder and late Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. 8vo. cloth, 12s.

"It is distinguished by a close and logical style, coupled with an accuracy of detail, which will in a great measure render it
 a text-book."—*Times.*

"Written by an intelligent, pains-taking, and well-informed gentleman."—*Daily News.*

"The author has given to the public the most complete book we have for some time met with on any subject."—*Economist.*

"The arrangement is clear, and the treatment of the subject in all cases masterly."—*Indian News.*

SOCIAL STATICS;

Or, the Conditions essential to Human Happiness Specified, and the First of them Developed. By HERBERT SPENCER.
 8vo. cloth, 12s.

"The author of the present work is no ordinary thinker, and no ordinary writer. . . . The book is distinguished by good feeling
 and close reasoning, and will mark an epoch in the literature of scientific morality."—*Economist.*

"A very interesting and beautifully logical work."—*Nonconformist.*

"A work at once so scientific in spirit and method, and so popular in execution, we shall look in vain for through libraries of
 political philosophy."—*The Leader.*

LECTURES on POLITICAL ECONOMY.

By FRANCIS WILLIAM NEWMAN, Author of 'The Soul,' 'Phases of Faith,' &c. Post 8vo. cloth.

[In the Press]

LETTERS on the LAWS of MAN'S NATURE and DEVELOPEMENT.

By H. G. ATKINSON and HARRIET MARTINEAU. Post 8vo. cloth, 9s.

Now ready at all the Libraries.

The SIEGE of DAMASCUS: a Historical Romance.

By JAMES NISBET. In 3 vols. post 8vo. cloth, 31s. 6d.

HEARTS in MORTMAIN, and CORNELIA.

A Novel, in 1 vol. post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

NORICA;

Or, TALES of NURNBERG in the OLDEN TIME. After a Manuscript of the 16th Century. Translated from the German
 of AUGUST HAGEN. Fcap. 8vo.

[In a few days]

The PROGRESS of the INTELLECT,

As exemplified in the Religious Development of the Greeks and Hebrews. By R. W. MACKAY, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth,
 price 24s.

HISTORY of the HEBREW MONARCHY,

From the Administration of Samuel to the Babylonian Captivity. By FRANCIS WILLIAM NEWMAN, formerly Fellow of
 Balliol College, Oxford, and Author of 'The Soul: her Sorrows and Aspirations,' &c. 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

A Second Edition, with Explanatory Preface.

The NEMESIS of FAITH.

By J. A. FROUDE, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Post 8vo. cloth, 6s.

The POPULAR WORKS of JOHANN GOTTLIEB FICHTE.

Cloth, 12s. per volume.

Contents of Vol. I.

1. MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR, BY WILLIAM SMITH.
2. THE VOCATION OF THE SCHOLAR.
3. THE NATURE OF THE SCHOLAR.
4. THE VOCATION OF MAN.

Contents of Vol. II.

1. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRESENT AGE.
2. THE WAY TOWARDS THE BLESSED LIFE; OR, THE DOCTRINE OF RELIGION.

The LIFE of JEAN PAUL FR. RICHTER.

Compiled from various sources. Together with his AUTOBIOGRAPHY, translated from the German. Second Edition.
 Illustrated with a Portrait engraved on Steel. Cloth, 7s. 6d.

London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 142, Strand.

"Mr. Murray's meritorious series."—*The Times*.

Now ready, complete in 37 vols. post 8vo. 6s. each, strongly bound,

THE HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY.

Forming a compact and portable work, the bulk of which does not exceed the compass of a single shelf, or of one trunk, suited for all Classes and Climates.

1. **THE BIBLE in SPAIN; or, ADVENTURES** in the PENINSULA. By GEORGE BORROW.

2. **JOURNALS during a TOUR in INDIA.** By BISHOP HEBER.

3. **TRAVELS in EGYPT and the HOLY LAND.** By CAPT. IRBY and MANGLES.

4. **HISTORY of the SIEGE of GIBRALTAR.** By JOHN DRINKWATER.

5. **WESTERN BARBARY; or, MOROCCO and the MOORS.** By J. DRUMMOND HAY.

6. **LETTERS from the SHORES of the BALTIC.** By A LADY.

7. **THE AMBER WITCH: a TRIAL for WITCHCRAFT.** Translated by LADY DUFF GORDON.

8. **LIVES of OLIVER CROMWELL and JOHN BUNYAN.** By ROBERT SOUTHEY.

9. **NOTES and SKETCHES of NEW SOUTH WALES.** By MRS. CHARLES MEREDITH.

10. **LIFE of SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.** By JOHN BARROW.

11. **A RESIDENCE at the COURT of PEKIN.** By FATHER RIPA.

12. **JOURNAL of a WEST INDIAN PROPRIETOR.** By M. G. LEWIS.

13. **SKETCHES of PERSIA.** By SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

14. **THE FRENCH in ALGIERS.** Translated by LADY DUFF GORDON.

15. **HISTORY of the FALL of the JESUITS.** From the FRENCH.

16. **BRACEBRIDGE HALL; or, THE HUMORISTS.** By WASHINGTON IRVING.

17. **VOYAGE of a NATURALIST ROUND the WORLD.** By CHARLES DARWIN.

18. **LIFE of LOUIS PRINCE of CONDÉ.** By LORD MAHON.

19. **THE ZINCALI; or, GYPSIES of SPAIN.** By GEORGE BORROW.

20. **TYPEE; or, the MARQUESAS ISLANDS.** By HERMAN MELVILLE.

21. **LIVONIAN TALES.** By the Author of "Letters from the Baltic."

22. **MEMOIRS of a MISSIONARY in CANADA.** By the Rev. J. ABBOTT.

23. **SALE'S BRIGADE in AFFGHANISTAN, and the DEFENCE of JELLALABAD.** By Rev. G. R. GLEIG.

24. **LETTERS from MADRAS.** By a LADY.

25. **WILD SPORTS and NATURAL HISTORY of the HIGHLANDS.** By CHARLES ST. JOHN.

26. **RAPID JOURNEYS ACROSS the PAMPAS.** By SIR FRANCIS HEAD.

27. **THE SIEGES of VIENNA by the TURKS.** Translated by LORD ELLESMERE.

28. **GATHERINGS from SPAIN.** By RICHARD FORD.

29. **SKETCHES of GERMAN LIFE during the WAR of LIBERATION.** Translated by SIR ALEXANDER GORDON.

30. **OMOO; or, the SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.** By HERMAN MELVILLE.

31. **THE STORY of the BATTLE of WATERLOO.** By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG.

32. **A VOYAGE Up the RIVER AMAZON.** By W. H. EDWARDS.

33. **THE WAYSIDE CROSS: a TALE of the CARLIST WAR.** By CAPT. MILMAN.

34. **THE MANNERS and CUSTOMS of INDIA.** By Rev. CHARLES ACKLAND.

35. **CAMPAIGNS of the BRITISH ARMY at WASHINGTON and NEW ORLEANS.** By Rev. G. R. GLEIG.

36. **TRAVELS and ADVENTURES in MEXICO.** By GEORGE F. RUXTON.

37. **TRAVELS in PORTUGAL and GALICIA.** By LORD CARNARVON.

38. **LIFE of ROBERT LORD CLIVE.** By Rev. G. R. GLEIG.

39. **RECOLLECTIONS of BUSH LIFE in AUSTRALIA.** By H. W. HAYGARTH.

40. **AUTOBIOGRAPHY of HENRY STEFENS.** From the GERMAN.

41. **TALES of a TRAVELLER.** By WASHINGTON IRVING.

42. **LIVES of the BRITISH POETS; with an ESSAY on ENGLISH POETRY.** By THOMAS CAMPBELL.

43. **HISTORICAL ESSAYS.** By LORD MAHON.

44. **THE LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and the BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.** By the Author of "Bubbles."

45. **ADVENTURES in the LIBYAN DESERT.** By BAYLE ST. JOHN.

46. **LETTERS from SIERRA LEONE.** By A LADY.

47. **LIFE and LETTERS of SIR THOMAS MUNRO.** By Rev. G. R. GLEIG.

48. **MEMOIRS of SIR FOWELL BUXTON.** By HIS SON.

49. **LIFE of OLIVER GOLDSMITH.** By WASHINGTON IRVING.

* Vols. 12 and 36 are 8s. 6d. each.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

RIDDLE'S LATIN LEXICON AND DICTIONARIES.

A New Edition, in One Volume, 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth, **A COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.** By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A.

Separately, (The Latin-English Dictionary, 21s. (The English-Latin Dictionary, 10s. 6d.

A New Edition, in One Volume, square 12mo. price 12s. bound, **THE YOUNG SCHOLAR'S LATIN-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.**

Separately, (The Latin-English Dictionary, 7s. (The English-Latin Dictionary, 3s. 6d.

Also, a New Edition, in royal 32mo. price 4s. bound, **A DIAMOND LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.**

Also, in One Volume, post 4to. price 50s. cloth,

A COPIOUS and CRITICAL LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON, founded on the German-Latin Dictionaries of Dr. Williams' Freund.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans; and John Murray, Albemarle-street.

RIDDLE AND ARNOLD'S ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON.

New Edition, in One large Volume, 8vo. price 25s. cloth,

A COPIOUS and CRITICAL ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON, founded on the German-Latin Dictionary of Dr. Charles Ernest Georges. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; and the Rev. T. KENIGHEVER ARNOLD, M.A. Rector of Lyndon, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Second Edition.

"We have had no work before this, on the same subject, in the English language, as all deserving of being compared with the present one; and it is to be hoped that the wretched compilations which have hitherto been used will be completely discarded. No teacher, indeed, can retain them after this who is conscientious in his vocation and sincere in his efforts for the improvement of his pupils."—*Professor Anthon*.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans; Francis and John Rivington; and John Murray, Albemarle-street.

ETON SCHOOL ELEMENTARY FRENCH BOOKS.

The Twelfth Edition, in 12mo. price 7s. 6d. bound,

CHOIX en PROSE et en VERS de la Phraséologie expliquée et comparée, et précédé de Remarques sur la Construction des Verbes Français. By J. C. TARDIEU, French Master, Eton College.

Separately, { Part I. Choix en Prose, 3s. 6d. { Part II. Choix en Vers, 3s. 6d. { Part III. Phraséologie, 3s.

By the same Author,

INTRODUCTION à la LANGUE USUELLE et aux ÉLÉMENTS de la GRAMMAIRE FRANÇAISE. New Edition. 12mo. 3s.

FAMILIAR and CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH EXERCISES for Writing and viva-voce Practice. Tenth Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.—K. V. price 3s.

PHRASÉOLOGIE EXPLIQUÉE et COMPARÉE. Eighth Edition. 12mo. 3s. bound.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

HODGSON'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CLERGY—

SEVENTH EDITION.

In 8vo. price 12s. the Seventh Edition of

INSTRUCTIONS for the USE of CANDIDATES for HOLY ORDERS, and of the PAROCHIAL CLERGY, as to Ordination, Licences, Induction, Pluralities, Residence, &c. &c.; with Acts of Parliament relating to the above, and Forms to be used.

By CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, M.A.

Secretary to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The additions and improvements in this Edition include a more convenient arrangement of the Powers enabling incumbents to mortgage their Benefices, and to purchase, sell, and exchange Houses and Lands, and for providing Residences; the recent Pluralty Act with a Summary; and other information of importance to the Clergy and their Solicitors or Agents.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

In 12mo. price 8s. 6d. the Fourth Edition of

A MANUAL of the RUDDIMENTS of THEOLOGY; containing an Abridgement of Bp. Tomline's Elements; an Analysis of Paley's Evidences; a Summary of Pearson on the Creed; and a Brief Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles, chiefly from Burnet; Notices of Jewish Rites and Ceremonies, &c.

By the Rev. J. R. SMITH, D.D. of Christ's College, Cambridge, Head Master of Horncastle Grammar School.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place;

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

1. **A COMPENDIUM of RUDDIMENTS in THEOLOGY;** containing a Digest of Butler's Analogy; an Epitome of Graves on the Pentateuch; and an Analysis of Newton on the Prophecies. In 12mo. Second Edition. 5s.

2. **A DIGEST of HOOKER'S ECCLESIASTICAL POLITY.** In 12mo. 9s.

SECOND EDITION.

Just published, price 3s. 6d. fcap. 8vo. cloth.

THE PLEASURES of MUSIC, and OTHER POEMS. By JOHN C. FERGUSON.

"This volume reflects great credit both on the taste in versification and poetic feeling of the author."—*Sir E. B. Lytton*.

"The style is very graceful throughout, and occasionally brilliant. The talents of the writer are beyond all question of a very high order, and many passages of the Poems extremely beautiful."—*Dr. Anker, Translator of Fœdus*.

"A creditable production of the school of Campbell and Rogers."—*Spectator*.

London: R. Groombridge & Sons, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORKS FOR MARCH.

I.
HISTORY of the JEWS in GREAT BRITAIN. By the Rev. MOSES MARGOLIOUTH, Author of 'Pilgrimage to the Land of My Fathers,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. [On the 28th.

II.
NARRATIVE of TRAVELS in the UNITED STATES, &c., during the Year 1850. By the LADY EMMELINE STUART WORTLEY. In 3 vols. post 8vo.

III.
CHEAP EDITION of the BARONESS VON BECK'S ADVENTURES. Complete in 1 vol. price 12s. handsomely bound. [Published this day.

IV.
The ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL of a LANDSCAPE PAINTER in GREECE and ALBANIA. By EDWARD LEAR. In royal 8vo. with upwards of Twenty Engravings by the Author. [On the 26th inst.

V.
GOA and the BLUE MOUNTAINS; or, SIX MONTHS of SICK LEAVE. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Lieut. Bombay Army; Author of the 'Ethnography of Scindh, &c.' In post 8vo. with Illustrations. [Now ready.

VI.
EVERARD TUNSTALL: a STORY of the KAFFIR WAR. By THOMAS FORESTER, Author of 'Rambles among the Fjelds and Fjords of Norway,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. [On the 27th inst.

VII.
NILE NOTES. By a Traveller. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. [Now ready.

VIII.
NOBODY'S SON; or, the ADVENTURES of PERCIVAL MAYBERRY. An Autobiography. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. [Published this day.

IX.
A SECOND and thoroughly-revised EDITION of CAPT. THACKWELL'S NARRATIVE of the SECOND SIKH WAR. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

* * * This Edition contains much new matter, and a Vindication of Lieut.-Colonel King. [Published this day.

X.
The FOURTH and concluding VOLUME of the NEW and CHEAPER EDITION of the MEMOIRS of the REIGN of GEORGE III. By HORACE WALPOLE. Edited, with NOTES, by SIR DENIS LE MARCHANT, Bart. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bound.

* * * The other Volumes can be had separately, price 10s. 6d. each.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.
(Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

NEW WORKS.

I.
REMONSTRANCE against ROMISH CORRUPTIONS in the CHURCH: addressed to the People and Parliament of England in 1395, 18 Ric. II. Now for the first time published. Edited by the Rev. J. FOISHAL, F.R.S., formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

II.
The HISTORY of the CHURCH of ROME, to the End of the Episcopate of Damasus, A.D. 384. By the Rev. EDWARD J. SHEPHERD, M.A. 8vo. [On Friday next.

III.
The LAST DAYS of OUR LORD'S MINISTRY: A Course of Lectures on the Principal Events of Passion Week. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Fifth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

IV.
The Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNES INTRODUCTION to the CRITICAL STUDY and KNOWLEDGE of the HOLY SCRIPTURES. Ninth Edition; with Maps, Fac-similes, &c. 5 vols. 8vo. 63s.; calf, 5l.

V.
The Right Hon. Sir JAMES STEPHEN'S ESSAYS in ECCLESIASTICAL BIOGRAPHY. From THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

VI.
The Right Hon. T. B. MACAULAY'S CRITICAL and HISTORICAL ESSAYS contributed to THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. New Edition, complete in One Volume; with Portrait and Vignette. Square crown 8vo. 21s.; calf, by Hayday, 30s.

* * * Or (6th Edition) in 3 vols. 8vo., price 36s.

VII.
HISTORY of ENGLAND from the ACCESSION of JAMES the SECOND. By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. Seventh Edition. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 32s.

VIII.
Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH'S MISCELLANEOUS WORKS. Including his Contributions to THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. New Edition, complete in One Volume; with Portrait and Vignette. Square crown 8vo. 21s.; calf, by Hayday, 30s.

IX.
JOANNA BAILLIE'S POETICAL and DRAMATIC WORKS. Including the *Plays on the Passions*. First Collected Edition, complete in One Volume; with Portrait and Vignette. Square crown 8vo. 21s.; morocco, by Hayday, 42s.

X.
THOMAS MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS. Including the Autobiographical Prefaces and Notes. New Edition, complete in One Volume; with Portrait and Vignette. Medium 8vo. 21s.; morocco, by Hayday, 42s.

XI.
Mr. ALFRED SMEE'S ELEMENTS of ELECTRO-METALLURGY. Third Edition, enlarged; with Electrotypes, and many Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

XII.
The GEOLOGICAL OBSERVER. By SIR HENRY THOMAS DE LA BECHE, C.B. F.R.S. In One large Volume, with numerous Wood Engravings. 8vo. 18s.

XIII.
COMMANDER FREDERICK E. FORBES'S WORK on DAHOMEY and the DAHOMANS. With 10 coloured Plates and 3 Wood Engravings. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

XIV.
LESSONS and TALES; a Reading Book for the Use of Children. Chiefly intended for the Junior Classes in Elementary Schools. Edited by the Rev. RICHARD DAWES, M.A., Dean of Hereford. With Woodcuts. 18mo. One Shilling.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

PRINTED FOR

JOHN W. PARKER, West Strand.

YEAST: a PROBLEM. Reprinted, with Additions and Alterations, from FRASER'S MAGAZINE. Post 8vo. 9s.

HISTORY of MOHAMMEDANISM and ITS SECTS. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. Third and Cheaper Edition. 4s.

By the same Author,
THE STUDENT'S MANUAL of MODERN HISTORY. Fourth Edition. 10s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL of ANCIENT HISTORY. Fifth Edition. 10s. 6d.

HISTORY of CHRISTIANITY 6s. 6d.

GREGORY of NAZIANZUM: a Contribution to the Ecclesiastical History of the Fourth Century. By Professor ULLMANN, of Heidelberg. Translated by G. V. COX, M.A., Esquire, Bachelier in the University of Oxford. Fcap. 8vo.

Also translated by Mr. COX,
NEANDER'S JULIAN the APOSTATE and HIS GENERATION: an Historical Picture. 2s. 6d.

DAHLMANN'S LIFE of HERODOTUS, DRAWN OUT FROM HIS BOOK. Translated, with NOTES. 5s.

CHEMISTRY of the FOUR ANCIENT ELEMENTS—FIRE, AIR, EARTH, and WATER; an Essay founded upon Lectures delivered before the Queen, and dedicated by special permission to Her Majesty. By T. GILCHRIST, Professor of Chemistry in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. With numerous Illustrations, Second Edition. 4s. 6d.

By the same Author,
CHEMISTRY of the CRYSTAL PALACE: a popular account of the Chemical properties of the chief materials employed in its construction. Newly revised. 7s.

RECREATIONS in CHEMISTRY. Second Edition, with numerous Illustrations, much enlarged, in 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

THE WRITING DESK and its CONTENTS, taken as a Text for the illustration of Important Facts in Experimental Science. 2s.

THE PHILOSOPHY of LIVING. By HERBERT MAYO, M.D., late Senior Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital. Third and Cheaper Edition, with considerable Additions. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

By the same Author,
MANAGEMENT of the ORGANS of DIGESTION in HEALTH and in DISEASE. Second Edition. 6s. 6d.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM and its FUNCTIONS. 6s. 6d.

THE PROFESSOR'S WIFE: a Tale from the GERMAN of AUERBACH. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

CHANCE and CHOICE; or, the EDUCATION of CIRCUMSTANCES. Two Tales.

1. THE YOUNG GOVERNESS.
2. CLAUDINE DE SOLIGNY. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ANSCHAR: a STORY of the NORTH. By RICHARD JOHN KING. Fcap. 8vo. 7s.

BRAMPTON RECTORY; or, the LESSON of LIFE. Second Edition, revised. 8s. 6d.

COMPTON MERIVALE: Another LEAF from the LESSON of LIFE. By the Author of 'Brampton Rectory.' A Companion Volume. 8s. 6d.

JACOBS'S FIRST GREEK READER. Edited, with English Notes, by J. EDWARDS, M.A., Second Master of King's College School. Fourth and Cheaper Edition. 4s. The first Part presents a complete Manual of Accidence for Beginners; and if this be carefully learnt by the Pupil, he will be enabled to go rapidly through the subsequent chapters, which contain specimens of pure Greek prose, and much useful information. — Extract from Editor's Preface.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

REVIEWS

William Penn: an Historical Biography. With an extra Chapter on 'The Macaulay Charges.' By William Hepworth Dixon. Chapman & Hall.

THE volume before us demands especial notice for two reasons:—in the first place, it is an elaborate biography of William Penn, exhibiting great research, and bringing together a large amount of curious and original information; in the second, it makes an undeniable exposure of blunders committed by Mr. Macaulay in reference to its hero which will go far to compromise his character as a historian. This latter subject is of so much interest and importance, that we are tempted to reverse the natural order of our notice; and leaving the 'Life' itself untouched for the present, to pass on to the Supplementary Chapter in which Mr. Dixon discusses Mr. Macaulay's charges against Penn, and reinstates the character of the latter on that moral elevation from which it had been most unjustly and carelessly overthrown. The task is by no means a pleasant one; because, whatever the charm of Mr. Macaulay's narration, much of the credit due to his statements of facts, and of reliance on his examination of authorities, are destroyed by this chapter of Mr. Dixon's work. Before going into the subject, we must premise some general remarks.

Of all branches of our English literature, History furnishes, in our opinion, the department wherein it is most important that great abilities and conscientious industry should combine. Recollecting the brilliant success of modern French historians in various schools of writing—Thierry, Sismondi, Guizot, and others,—we have often felt regret that our English school of history did not occupy a higher rank. We have had many commentators on history, and clever reviewers of past transactions,—but no other names to class with those of Hume and Gibbon. Our historical works have displayed learning and research; but style, attractiveness, and philosophic grasp were wanting to most of them. Mr. Fox and Sir James Mackintosh both failed as historians. Even if they had completed their performances, their laurels would not have been long-lived. The first was a debater on paper:—the last a mere moralizing essayist, wanting alike in rapid narration and in graphic portraiture. Mr. Macaulay, the practiced reviewer and brilliant popular essayist, has aspired to give England another historical name worthy to take rank with the names of Gibbon and of Hume.

The appearance of his historical work was hailed with a burst of enthusiasm which was all but universal, and in which we could not but join. Brilliant in language, vehement in feeling, graphic in narrative, the majority of readers found in it what they wished. Pictures and portraits were artistically worked out in its glowing and exciting pages. When, however, men had time to recover from the charm of a manner which seemed to conciliate the claims of History and of Romance, doubts arose whether these had been so well adjusted as at first they seemed,—whether, in fact, this species of picture-writing was, after all, the one best suited to the sober duties of the historian. Laxity of statement was gradually detected and exposed; and it was seen that the colour which gave such a glow to the page was in part received from passion. King William was made one of the most dazzling and delightful personages that ever figured in a professed historical

novel. Whigs were written up,—Tories written down,—party prejudices and party traditions appealed to and enforced. None of the judicial severity of Mr. Hallam was to be found in the dashing celerity with which Mr. Macaulay lauded one class and lashed another. The writing of the work had all the fire and force which belong to strong feelings and strong confidence in an author's own powers.

While the work was still in its first blaze of popularity, it was subjected to a virulent attack in a leading quarterly organ of criticism. The animus of the reviewer was patent to all men. His object was obviously less to criticize than to castigate an old adversary in Parliament and in literary polemics. An elaborate essay, snarling and sarcastic, making mountains of mere mole-hill mistakes, and utterly disparaging the talents of the historian, produced a result favourable to the historian. Just when doubt and distrust had been awakened, the Quarterly Reviewer caused unintentionally a momentary reaction in favour of the "Waverley Novel school of history." Still, the fear that the influence of the literary colourists in our historical school was not a wholesome one, gained ground. It was apprehended that from the school having been too bald and prosaic, it might become exclusively romantic and picturesque. The depreciation of actuality was dreaded; and men had the fear of Sallust, St. Réal, and Lamartine before their eyes. The future chapters of the work were looked to with apprehension. So far as Mr. Macaulay had hitherto gone, he had advantages which were failing him. Mr. Fox and Sir James Mackintosh had done more than merely pave the way for him. They had collected a vast portion of materials:—to sift and verify which, and to tell the story in his own style, had been Mr. Macaulay's proper task.—All such fears will now be thought more than justified; and Mr. Dixon's exposure of Mr. Macaulay's accusations against Penn—honestly undertaken in the course of his duty as a biographer—will do more to discredit the latter's historical authority than a hundred reviews carrying a personal sting.

In our notice of Mr. Macaulay's volumes at the time of their appearance [see *Athen.* No. 1102, p. 1229], we said:—"A name universally celebrated has been deprived of much of its glory by Mr. Macaulay's researches. . . . This is for many and obvious reasons a painful subject to dwell on:—for those deeply interested in the subject we leave the founder of Pennsylvania in the hands of Mr. Macaulay." We could not but even then be struck by the singular *travestie* which Mr. Macaulay's pages had made of a character whose claims to reverence had not before been disputed. A suspicion which was merely instinctive prevented our dwelling on the case at that early period; for there was no denying that, if Mr. Macaulay's authorities were trustworthy, his painful case was made out,—and it was scarcely to be supposed that he undertook thus to upset history on anything short of due authority arrived at by careful research.

We presume that our readers are all familiar with the position in which the Quakers stood at the time of the accession of James to the throne. "The two extreme sects (Roman Catholics and Quakers), precisely because they were extreme sects, had a common interest distinct from the interest of the intermediate sects." (Macaulay, i. 505.) It is not necessary to detail the relation at length. William Penn, a member of the Quaker body, had long been a personal friend of James, to whom he owed many favours of no unimportant kind. We come at once to Mr. Dixon's classification of

the charges brought by Mr. Macaulay against this distinguished man.—

"(I.) That his connexion with the court in 1684, while he lived at Kensington, caused his own sect to look coldly on him, and even treat him with obloquy. (II.) That 'he extorted money' from the girls of Taunton for the maids of honour. (III.) That he allowed himself to be employed in the work of seducing Kiffin into a compliance with court designs. (IV.) That he endeavoured to gain William's assent to the promulgated edict suspending the penal laws. (V.) That he 'did his best to seduce' the Magdalen collegians 'from the path of right,' and was 'a broker in simony of a peculiarly discreditable kind.'"

Of these, we must remark, that the first and fourth charges shrink into comparative unimportance before the specific and circumstantial scandals of which Penn is accused in the second, third, and fifth counts of the indictment. We will proceed, therefore, to examine—first, the extortion charges,—secondly, the seduction charge,—and, thirdly, the accusation of simony:—recommending, however, the whole of this "Supplementary Chapter" to the notice of our readers.

First. The charge of having extorted money from the girls of Taunton for the Queen's maids of honour would, if proved against Penn, be irredeemably disgraceful,—and enough to justify much of the galling censure to which Mr. Macaulay has subjected Penn's memory.—

"Nor was his integrity altogether proof against the temptations to which it was exposed in that splendid and polite, but deeply corrupted, society with which he now mingled. The whole court was in a ferment with intrigues of gallantry and intrigues of ambition. The traffic in honours, places, and pardons was incessant. It was natural that a man who was daily seen at the palace, and who was known to have free access to majesty, should be frequently importuned to use his influence for purposes which a rigid morality must condemn. The integrity of Penn had stood firm against obloquy and persecution. But now, attacked by royal smiles, by female blandishments, by the insinuating eloquence and delicate flattery of veteran diplomatists and courtiers, his resolution began to give way. Titles and phrases against which he had often borne his testimony dropped occasionally from his lips and his pen. It would be well if he had been guilty of nothing worse than such compliances with the fashions of the world. Unhappily, it cannot be concealed that he bore a chief part in some transactions condemned, not merely by the rigid code of the society to which he belonged, but by the general sense of all honest men. He afterwards solemnly protested that his hands were pure from illicit gain, and that he had never received any gratuity from those whom he had obliged, though he might easily, while his influence at court lasted, have made a hundred and twenty thousand pounds. To this assertion full credit is due. But bribes may be offered to vanity as well as to cupidity; and it is impossible to deny that Penn was coaxed into bearing a part in some unjustifiable transactions of which others enjoyed the profits."

Subsequently, at page 655, Mr. Macaulay narrates the extortion charge.—

"But the prey on which they pounced most eagerly was one which it might have been thought that even the most ungentle natures would have spared. Already some of the girls who had presented the standard to Monmouth at Taunton had cruelly expiated their offence. * * Most of the young ladies, however, who had walked in the procession were still alive. Some of them were under ten years of age. All had acted under the orders of their schoolmistress, without knowing that they were committing a crime. The queen's maids of honour asked the royal permission to wring money out of the parents of the poor children; and the permission was granted. An order was sent down to Taunton that all these little girls should be seized and imprisoned. Sir Francis Warre, of Hestercombe, the Tory member for Bridgewater, was requested to undertake the office of exacting the ransom. He was charged to declare in strong language that the maids of honour

would not endure delay; that they were determined to prosecute to outlawry unless a reasonable sum were forthcoming; and that by a reasonable sum was meant seven thousand pounds. Warre excused himself from taking any part in a transaction so scandalous. The maids of honour then requested William Penn to act for them; and Penn accepted the commission. Yet it should seem that a little of the pertinacious scrupulosity which he had often shown about taking off his hat would not have been altogether out of place on this occasion. He probably silenced the remonstrances of his conscience by repeating to himself that none of the money which he extorted would go into his own pocket; that if he refused to be the agent of the ladies they would find agents less humane; that by complying he should increase his influence at the court; and that his influence at the court had already enabled him, and might still enable him, to render great services to his oppressed brethren. The maids of honour were at last forced to content themselves with less than a third part of what they had demanded."

For his statement respecting William Penn the writer quotes in the foot-note 'Letter of Sunderland to Penn,' from the State Paper Office, in the Mackintosh Collection. One would have supposed that Mr. Macaulay as a conscientious historian, would have condescended to verify his authority. But such vulgar and clerk-like labour would seem to have been beneath the dignity of his brilliant powers. We think the improbability of such a charge against such a man should have made him more than commonly on his guard. But he never took the trouble to test the reference of Mackintosh! Mr. Dixon does not quote in *extenso* the passage from Mackintosh which Mr. Macaulay with inexcusable carelessness has foreborne to examine. It is as follows.—

"The young women of Taunton, who had presented colours and a Bible to Monmouth, were excepted by name from the general pardon, in order that they might purchase separate pardons. To aggravate this indecency, the money to be thus extorted from them was granted to persons of their own sex—the queen's maids of honour; and it must be added with regret that William Penn, sacrificing other objects to the hope of obtaining the toleration of his religion from the king's favour, was appointed an agent to the maids of honour, and submitted to receive instructions 'to make the most advantageous composition he could in their behalf.'—Mackintosh, p. 32.

As his authority for that statement Sir James refers in the note to "Lord Sunderland to William Penn, 13 Feb. 1686." Mr. Macaulay accepts the statement and the note on Sir James Mackintosh's authority,—when it was most incumbent on him to examine carefully the truth of both. What, then, will our readers say or think when they learn that it turns out on investigation that Penn had nothing whatever to do with the transaction; and that another person—a low creature of the name of Penne—was the compounder engaged upon this discreditable service? The original letter is printed by Mr. Dixon.—

"Whitehall, Feby. 13th, 1685-6.

"Mr. Penne—Her Majties Maids of Honour having acquainted me that they desire to engage you and Mr. Walden in making a composition with the Relations of the Maids of Taunton for the high Misdemeanor they have been guilty of; I do at their request hereby let you know that His Majty has been pleased to give their Fines to the said maids of Honor, and therefore recommend it to Mr. Walden and you to make the most advantageous composition you can in their behalf.—I am, Sir, your humble servant, SUNDERLAND P."

Sir James Mackintosh assumed that this letter was addressed to William Penn:—unwarmed even by the different spelling of the name.

"But [continues Mr. Dixon] Mackintosh went still further: he not only assumed, without warrant, that a letter addressed to a 'Mr. Penne,' to engage him in a 'scandalous transaction,' was addressed to the governor of Pennsylvania; but he also dard,

in defiance of every rule of historical criticism, to assume that William Penn accepted the commission that was so offered. Mr. Macaulay, of course, copied this gross mistake from Sir James, and gave it the additional currency of his own volumes. This point is particularly noticeable,—that Mr. Macaulay did not consult the original authorities, but satisfied himself with merely quoting from the 'Mackintosh Collection.' Now, this letter was certainly not addressed to William Penn. (1.) In the first place, it does not bear his name; he never wrote his name 'Penne,' nor did others ever so write it. In the Pennsylvania correspondence, in the Minutes of the Privy Council, and in the letters of Van Citters, Locke, Lawton, Bailey, Creech and Hunt, and in the correspondence of his private friends, I have seen it written hundreds of times, but never once, even by accident, with an *e* final. Least of all men could Sunderland, his intimate acquaintance from boyhood, make such a mistake.—(2.) The letter is highly disrespectful, if supposed to be written to a man of his rank—a man who had refused a peerage, and who stood before the court, not only as a personal friend to the King, but as Lord Proprietor of the largest province in America; the more especially would this be the case when it is considered that the letter was written by the polite and diplomatic Earl of Sunderland.—(3.) The work to be done required a low, trafficking agent, who could go down to Taunton and stay there until the business was concluded: it is obvious that this could not be done by William Penn.—(4.) The letter is evidently a reply to an offer of service: the maids of honour 'designe to employ' Mr. Penne and Mr. Walden, because, as it seems to me, they had applied for the office. Malice itself would shrink from the assumption that the governor of Pennsylvania would voluntarily solicit such an employment.—(5.) It is contrary to everything else that is known of Penn that he would allow himself, on any pretence, to be drawn into such a business.—(6.) No mention of it occurs in any of his letters: I have read some hundreds of them, and although he was the most communicative of correspondents, not a trace of his action, or of his having been applied to, in the affair is to be found. Knowing his epistolary habit, this fact alone would have satisfied my own mind.—(7.) No mention has been made of his interference by any news-writer, pamphleteer, or historian,—though, had he been concerned, the host of maligners, who rose against him on the flight of James, could certainly not have failed to point their sarcasms with the 'scandalous transaction' and 'extortion of money.'—(8.) No tradition of his appearance on the scene is preserved in the neighbourhood; when, had he really been the agent employed, it is impossible that so conspicuous a broker could have faded so soon from local recollection."

All these are good reasons why any historian should have been slow to adopt the hypothesis that the founder of Pennsylvania was the extortion agent employed. But Mr. Dixon does not rest here. With great industry, he has followed the matter up,—and found the very man wanted, in the midst of his trafficking down at Taunton. He says,—

"But, if William Penn were not the 'Mr. Penne' addressed by Lord Sunderland, and designed by the ladies to be employed in their behalf—who was the man? A little research enables me to answer this question. In the registers of the Privy Council, I find this entry:—

"Nov. 25, 1687.
'GEORGE PENNE.—Upon reading the petition of George Penne, gent., setting forth that his family having been great sufferers for their loyalty, he humbly begs that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant him a patent for the sole exercising the Royal Oak Lottery, and licensing all other games in His Majesty's plantations in America, for twenty-one years. His Majesty in Council is pleased to refer this matter to the consideration of the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and upon what their Lordships report of what is fit to be done therein for the petitioner, His Majesty will declare his further pleasure."

"This man, whose fitting reward, according to his own estimate of the value of his services, was the

sief of a gambling table, was the Mr. Penne. His name is always spelt with the final *e*. In the first draft of the foregoing minute, the clerk had spelt the name George Penn, both in the margin and in the text, but has filled the final letter in afterwards, as if prophetically guarding against any confusion of this wretched fellow with the great Governor of Pennsylvania. He was a low hanger on about the back-doors of the Court, ready for any dirty work. When pardons were to be bought and sold, he was a pardon-broker. He was actively engaged in the Taunton affair; and among other feats, as I am able to state on the authority of a family cash-book still preserved, he obtained 65*l*. from Nathaniel Finney as the ransom of his brother, Azariah Finney, one of the transported rebels. Mr. Walden was apparently an agent of the same kind, and equally and deservedly obscure. For some reason, however, the 'design to employ' these men miscarried, and the maids of honour found another agent in the person of Brent, the Popish lawyer, who was a regular pardon-broker, and was arrested on the flight of King James, as I find by the minutes of Privy Council. This fellow employed as great a rascal as himself, one Crane, of Bridgewater, as his sub-agent, and between them they settled the business, as Oldmixon relates."

—This is certainly as complete an exposure of a grave historical blunder as we have met with for many a day.

Secondly, the charge against Penn of having tried to seduce Kiffin is thus discussed by Mr. Dixon.—

"Towards the close of his reign, when the churchmen openly repudiated their own doctrine of passive obedience, James became anxious to secure the adhesion of his dissenting subjects; and among other leading men he selected Penn's old opponent, William Kiffin, the Baptist, for a city magistracy. But two of Kiffin's grandsons had been taken and executed in the western rebellion, and it was doubted whether the old man would comply with the wishes of the Court. At this point Mr. Macaulay introduces Penn. 'The heartless and venal sycophants of Whitehall, judging by themselves, thought that the old man would be easily propitiated by an alderman's gown, and by some compensation in money for the property which his grandsons had forfeited. Penn was employed in the work of seduction, but to no purpose.' Now, there is not the slightest foundation in history for this statement. Mr. Macaulay here asserts that Penn was 'employed' by the 'heartless and venal sycophants' of the Court to seduce Kiffin into an acceptance of the alderman's gown,—and that he failed. The passage means this, or it means nothing. It will be allowed that on such a point Kiffin himself must be the best authority: in his autobiography lately published from the original manuscript, he says,—'In a little after, a great temptation attended me, which was a commission from the King to be one of the aldermen of the city of London; which, as soon as I heard of it, I used all the diligence I could to be excused, both by some lords near the King, and also by Sir Nicholas Butler and Mr. Penn. But it was all in vain.' This is just the reverse of what Mr. Macaulay states. Penn did not go to Kiffin; Kiffin went to Penn. Instead of being employed in the work of seduction, he was engaged in the task of intercession. Mr. Macaulay makes Kiffin refuse the magistracy: Kiffin says he accepted it.—'The next Court day I came to the Court and took upon me the office of alderman.'"

Thirdly, the accusation of simony and of endeavouring to seduce the Fellows of Magdalen College remains now to be examined. Our readers will recollect the proceedings which King James took against that college. The story is told afresh in the ninth chapter of the present Life of Penn; but in the Supplementary Chapter before us, Mr. Dixon confines himself to a special refutation of Mr. Macaulay's errors:—first quoting his material passages,—and then numbering them for separate remark.—

"(1) Penn was at Chester on a pastoral tour. His popularity and authority among his brethren had greatly declined (2) since he had become a tool

Nº 12
of the King
college in
into subm
... '(4)
to seduce
'(5) To su
by evil c
sured by
did not s
peculiarly
as a bati
We h
refutation
most ref
tenting b
is eviden
been a d
'a tool'
term.
has to s
charge
communi
simony.
'(3) Y
cares, of
There is
most unc
the quar
lined ob
of the Co
revenues
to him as
bribe the
Dr. Bail
of Thom
regard
'half'.
lege from
known
from 'Y
quote it
sources
of Dr.
Bodleia
George
of Magd
and was
and Cre
all the i
he, or a
'seduce'
agree ex
ment, t
with the
He ever
in his so
his sove
terms—
constan
their co
on cons
gencies
is Mr. S
'extort
of their
ric'.
authori
abstain
reader
'State
which
the he
Fellow
the let
and to
without
address
man c
for an
'Sir',
out.
written
these
the m
Mr. P
that I

of the King and the Jesuits.' . . . (3) Perhaps the college might still be terrified, caressed, or bribed into submission. The agency of Penn was employed.

... (4) The courtly Quaker therefore did his best to seduce the college from the path of right. . . . (5) To such a degree had his manners been corrupted by evil communications, and his understanding obscured by inordinate zeal for a single object, that he did not scruple to become a broker in simony of a particularly discreditable kind, and to use a bishopric as a bait to tempt a divine to perjury."

We have not space to go into Mr. Dixon's refutation of the first and second charges,—but must refer our readers to the work itself: contenting ourselves with saying, that though there is evidence enough to show that Penn may have been a *dupe* of the King, he certainly was not "a tool" of his in the ordinary sense of that term. Let us see, however, what Mr. Dixon has to say against Mr. Macaulay's tremendous charge of Penn's "being corrupted by evil communications" and "becoming a broker in simony."

"(3) Was the agency of Penn employed to terrify, caress, or bribe the collegians into submission? There is not even a shadow of authority for this most uncharitable assertion. Penn was alarmed at the quarrel, fearing it might lead, through the combined obstinacy of the King and Fellows, to a loss of the College Charter, and a transfer of its immense revenues to the Papists,—and he interposed his good offices to heal the wound. Instead of looking on him as a person 'employed' to terrify, caress, or bribe them into submission, we have the evidence of Dr. Bailey, one of the inculpated Fellows, and that of Thomas Creech, a student, that the collegians regarded him as a friend and mediator 'in their behalf.' (4) Did he 'do his best to seduce the college from the path of right?' Mr. Macaulay's knowledge of the proceeding appears to be derived from 'Wilmot's Life of Hough,' though he does not quote it—and from the 'State Trials.' To these sources of information must be added the MS. letters of Dr. Sykes and Mr. Creech, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and the MS. papers of George Hunt, now in the possession of the President of Magdalen College. Hunt was one of the Fellows, and was present at the interview with Penn; Sykes and Creech were both of them well informed as to all the incidents which occurred; yet so far is either he, or are they, from saying that he attempted to 'seduce them from the path of right,' that they agree exactly in the emphatic and conclusive statement, that, after hearing their reasons, he agreed with them that they were justified in their resistance. He even went further, he became their champion. In their presence he wrote a manly English letter to his sovereign, in which he told him in very plain terms,—that their case was hard; that in their circumstances they could not yield without a breach of their oaths; and that such mandates were a force on conscience, and not agreeable to the King's other gracious indulgences." How singularly unfortunate is Mr. Macaulay in his authorities! 'Penn,' he says, 'exhorted the Fellows not to rely on the goodness of their cause, but to submit, or at least to temporise.' I defy Mr. Macaulay to give any trustworthy authority for this Machiavellian counsel. He wisely obtains from quoting his author; but the curious reader will find it in the twelfth volume of the 'State Trials,' in the shape of an anonymous letter which was addressed by some unknown person during the heat of the dispute to Dr. Bailey, one of the Fellows. Bailey, 'from the charitable purpose' of the letter, thought it might have come from Penn; and to ascertain the fact, wrote a reply to Penn without signing his name, saying that if he were his anonymous correspondent he would know how to address his answer. Of course no reply came. No man conversant with Penn's habit of writing could for an instant mistake it for his:—it commences, 'Sir,—and the second person plural is used throughout. Nor is this all the evidence against its being written by Penn. The contemporary account of these proceedings has written, in Hunt's hand, on the margin of this letter, the words,—'This letter Mr. Penn disowned.' Yet it is on the assumption that Penn actually wrote this thrice-proved spurious

epistle, that Mr. Macaulay has built his most serious accusation! What would be said of such evidence in a court of justice? Surely the memories of the illustrious dead are not less precious than the property of the living! Let me say, to the credit of Mackintosh, that he makes no charge against Penn in this Oxford business. Here Mr. Macaulay is perfectly original. (5) Did Penn deal 'in simony of a particularly disreputable kind, and use a bishopric as a bait to tempt a divine to perjury?' Mr. Macaulay continues to represent him as employed by the court; and having, as he says, failed in his attempt to terrify the collegians into obedience, he 'then tried a gentler tone. He had an interview with Hough, and with some of the Fellows, and after many professions of sympathy and friendship, began to hint at a compromise. . . . 'How should you like,' said Penn, 'to see Dr. Hough Bishop of Oxford?' Hereupon follows the indignation about simony and perjury. Now, let us see what is really known about this interview. Dr. Hough, its chief subject, wrote on the evening of the day on which it took place a letter to his cousin, in which he recited the principal heads of the discourse,—and this account, from one too deeply interested to be impartial, and too much excited to remember anything but what especially concerned his own prospects and position, is unfortunately the only existing authority. Hunt was not present at this interview, and no account of it is preserved in the Magdalen College MSS. Holden's MS. letters in the same library commence posterior to the affair of Penn; and Baron Jenner's MS. account of the Visitation is not to be found. But let us take the authority we have, imperfect though it be, and see what matter can be drawn from it in support of the accusation. What says Hough? In the outset, instead of Penn being 'employed,' as Mr. Macaulay continues to misrepresent him, to solicit the Fellows, it appears that the Fellows had sent a deputation to him, consisting of Hough and the principal members of the college. Their conversation lasted three hours; the substance of it I have given in the text of the ninth chapter of the memoir: Mr. Macaulay's version of it is inexact in all its essential particulars. 'He then tried a gentler tone.' The historian does not seem to know that two interviews took place, one at Oxford, the other at Windsor, with six weeks of an interval: there is no evidence, except the spurious letter, that he ever used other than a gentle tone. He 'began to hint at a compromise: the words of Hough are,—'I thank God he did not so much as offer at any proposal by way of accommodation.' How reconcile such statements! Now let us hear what Hough says of the simony and perjury. Penn, who, according to Swift, 'spoke agreeably and with spirit,' was always more or less facetious in conversation. Like his father, he was fond of a joke, and had that delight in drollery which belongs to the higher natures. In this very conversation we see how he made his rhetoric dance.—'Christ's Church is a noble structure, University is a pleasant place, and Magdalen College is a comely building.' Hough, though not the most quick-witted of men, saw that he 'had a mind to droll upon us.' Stolid and heavy, Hough no doubt reported the conversation honestly, so far as he could remember and understand it. To quote his words.—'Once he said, smiling, If the Bishop of Oxford die, Dr. Hough may be made Bishop. What think you of that, gentlemen?' Cradock, one of the Fellows present, took up the tone of pleasantry, and replied, 'they should be heartily glad of it—for it would do very well with the presidency.' Does any one doubt that this was a mere pleasantry? Observe, Penn had no commission to treat with the Fellows,—that he met them at their own request, to consider how he could serve their interests. That Cradock thought it a joke is evident from his retort. Had the suggestion of the bishopric been in earnest, it must have been offered on condition of Hough giving up the presidency of his college—that being the point at issue. In such a case to talk of the combination of the two offices would have been insulting and absurd. Even Hough himself, the least jocular of men, understood this remark as a mere pleasantry, for he instantly adds,—'But, I told him, seriously, I had no ambition.' And yet this innocent mirth, accepted and understood as such, by all the parties concerned, after a lapse of nearly two

centuries, is revived and tortured into a ground for one of the foulest accusations ever brought against an historical reputation!"

The passage in Hough's letter (which we have ourselves referred to) about the proposal for accommodation runs thus in the original:—"I thank God he did not so much as offer at any proposal by way of accommodation, which was the thing I most dreaded; only once upon the mention of the Bishop of Oxford's indisposition, he said smiling," &c. &c. (Wilmot's 'Hough,' page 28). On a cursory reading, the phrase "only once" taken in conjunction with the words "proposal of accommodation" might mislead a careless or prejudiced reader. It is very possible that Mr. Macaulay, with his mind prepossessed against Penn, fell into this error. Wilmot has a note on the passage which Mr. Dixon might have quoted. Referring to Penn's smile about the bishopric, he says:—"It cannot be supposed that so good a man as William Penn would have lent himself to Lord Sunderland, or even to King James, as an instrument to tempt Dr. Hough by such a lure, to give up the main purpose for which he so resolutely contended; for it is not improbable that one or both of them might have dropped this in conversation with Penn, availing themselves of his simplicity, with a view for him to make use of it, if occasion should arise." We think it worthy of especial mention also that the latest biographer of Bishop Hough, a *Fellow of Magdalen College*, makes none of the Macaulay charges against Penn. In the memoir published at Oxford in 1821, by William Russell, B.D., Penn is spoken of as one "whose property, abilities, integrity, and humanity had procured him not only a great degree of weight with his own and other sects as well as *universal esteem*, but the personal and immediate confidence of the king." We will only add, that we have ourselves scrutinized the affairs of Penn's life (on which we reserve our full opinion till next week); and there is not the smallest evidence of his being "corrupted by evil communications." In his entire portraiture of Penn, Mr. Macaulay uses his colouring brush with extreme recklessness. Having swallowed the Taunton extortion charge instead of examining it, he was ready to believe anything against his "courtly Quaker; and the temptation of being an historical iconoclast seems to have appealed to his appetite for originality.

Since, however, Mr. Dixon taunts Mr. Macaulay with being "original" in his accusation about the Magdalen College business,—we think we can refer the former to the *authority* which misled Mr. Macaulay. His historical work is full of portraits of characters,—and he has evidently used Chalmers's 'Biographical Dictionary.' There is a note to the life of Penn in that work, from which it seems apparent that Mr. Macaulay drew most of his notions about Penn. Our failing space forbids us to quote it; but we will remark on it that the author had only Hough's letter for his guide,—and he certainly gave it a most hasty interpretation. It is very remarkable that Wilmot writing in 1812 and Russell in 1821 biographies of Hough, both concurred—as we have shown—in a favourable view of Penn's character. Both would be astounded, no doubt, could they read Mr. Macaulay's bill of indictment against Penn!

The Dreamer and the Worker: a Story of the Present Time. By R. H. Horne. 2 vols. Colburn.

THE title of Mr. Horne's new work has the merit of being highly suggestive; but this very power of suggesting trains of thought, contrasts of character, and the various series of events by which the proposition involved in the name

may be illustrated, has its material drawbacks so far as the novelist is concerned. Every reader will conjure up for himself the machinery of the tale as his eye glances down the title-page; and in nearly every case the machinery so imagined will not resemble that which is employed in the book. Hence a feeling of disappointment is apt to arise; less from a sense of faults in the treatment of the theme on the ground selected by the artist for his purpose, than from a difference of view as to what ground should have been chosen and how the morals involved in the subject of "dreaming" and "working" might have been most forcibly depicted. This sort of preliminary objection, be it said, is seldom or never taken with regard to a mere story. The novel-writer, like the dramatic, has a sort of right to name his own conditions; and the reader will generally admit them without demur,—no principle being there at issue. The most startling incidents of "Udolpho" or of "The Italian" pass by without a protest. Trees weep tears of blood in Virgil, and Shakspeare fills the stage with supernatural beings, without shocking any sense of the proper offices of things. A large margin is granted to fiction which is denied to fact. A writer of romance may claim acceptance for his terms; but in a tale which is less a tale than a thesis in social philosophy worked out by the aids of fiction, an objection to the argument is likely not only to arise but to be insisted on.

Mr. Horne's purpose is lofty,—as the name of his book cannot fail to suggest. His wish is to show that dreaming—by which he means a sort of glorious reverie, mental abstraction, and poetic thought—is not all waste; and that an alliance between the "dreamer" and the "worker" is necessary for the world's present and future good. That this proposition—abstractly right—is clearly and vigorously made out in these pages, we will not say; for we doubt whether Mr. Horne's "dreamer" is a man with a good title to the honour of being considered a philosophic dreamer at all. Harding, the "worker," is more finely conceived; but his character is hinted rather than described,—so that we have no means of placing his portrait before the reader in a limited space. All the minor characters—serious, comic, and sentimental—appear to us commonplace or exaggerated; and they are made to do things which persons of their nature and class would never think of doing in the actual world. Fancy a steady-going, cautious, and cowardly English merchant, retired with a fortune from the timber trade, entering into communistic fishery schemes with such inducements and such partners as are here given to Mr. Walton! Of course, Mr. Horne may plead that the necessities of his story compelled him to ruin the father of his heroine; but we submit that he might have been ruined by means better devised. We fail to see any reason why the "worker" is at last lifted out of his class,—endowed with a refined, free, as well as educated mind,—and placed in prospect of a large fortune, in order that he may marry the lady in misfortune and make her comfortable. To us, the morals of the story seem to be hopelessly confused. The glorious "dreamer" is cut off by his rich old uncle without a shilling, and settles down to poetry and poverty in a Welsh valley,—while his young wife is sent out to do such work as she can for his support. The "worker" does not make his own way in the world,—as he ought; but is adopted by a wealthy merchant, who promises that he shall hereafter be a rich man,—but enjoins that he shall not desert his class. If the "dreamer" makes at last but a pitiable sort of figure, what shall be said of the rich and educated "worker" remaining in his own class? Does Mr. Horne

see some distinction between class and class beyond the difference in education and in means? It would almost seem as if he regarded society in England as distributed into castes, as it is in Hindustan. In his desire for the elevation of the working-classes, and in his pleading for the advantages of association as a means of securing that elevation, we cordially concur; and so far as the wish to disseminate correct ideas on these points may have been a motive with the writer, we may congratulate him on a certain amount of success. As he himself warns the "devotees of light reading" from his pages,—we are relieved from that part of our duty: the thinker will occasionally find in them a train of thought or an incidental suggestion which will repay him for the time spent in their perusal.—It is sufficient to add, that "The Dreamer and the Worker" originally appeared in *Douglas Jerrold's Magazine*, and is now reprinted with additions.

A Trip to Mexico; or, Recollections of a Ten-Months' Ramble in 1849—50. By a Barrister. Smith, Elder & Co.

THIS is a slight rather than a serious record of travels; and much of the ground of which it treats has been ably occupied before. The brilliant book of Madame Calderon de la Barca left to any one less brilliant small chance of finding new pictures in Mexico,—and with pictures the author deals mainly when he is not dealing with the "Barrister" himself. With politics, antiquities, or natural history he has no concern. Affairs of his own having taken him to Mexico, he undertakes only to narrate, for those whom it may interest, what befell—and what he saw in relation to—himself. The manner is as free from pretence as the matter:—the style noticeable for its narrative ease. In a word, the reader who is not claimed by more important matters may journey pleasantly enough on with our "Barrister," running many knots an hour, and pausing now and then but for an instant to take a sketch or to gather a fact.

Among the passengers on board was a Quadroon lady:—a fact which we mention as preparatory to a short extract that we give from the log of our "Barrister" in Mobile Bay. It illustrates well his rapid, easy, off-hand manner,—giving within the compass of a few lines more than one trait of manners and a hurried glimpse at an "Institution."—

"A small steamer came alongside immediately, and the mails, passengers, and cargo for Mobile, New Orleans, &c., were transferred to her, the depth of water preventing large vessels from going up to the town. I expected to meet a large party of friends here to join us, and, along with two or three other passengers desirous of seeing the town, put myself on board the smaller steamer, and we proceeded up the bay. Mobile is distant nearly thirty miles from the anchorage; and, owing to the slowness of our wretched little steamer, we did not get there till three in the afternoon. The bay is very wide, and wooded on both sides, though in many places you cannot see across it. It is formed by the mouth of the Mobile river, which runs into the upper end, and which brings down immense quantities of timber, forming 'snags' and 'sawyers' all over it. We passed a great many ships of large tonnage, which could not get up to Mobile; to these the cotton is brought down in steamers, several of which, laden with this article, we met in our upward passage. The little steamer was high pressure, and very rickety in point of boilers. I was glad to get out of her, and I think with reason. The engineer of our own ship gave me afterwards an amusing account of a trip he had had in a similar craft, the chief features of which were that they worked at a pressure of a hundred and thirty pounds to the square inch, and forgot, or did not care, to blow off their steam when the vessel stopped, which she did every ten minutes to repair the engine. The engineer, honest man, was

professionally much shocked, and told me he never felt so happy in his life, as when he once more got back on board his own ship. During our upward passage we met the California, bound for New Orleans, a hurricane-decked fast boat, and crowded with people. She stopped to take on board what passengers we had for that place, and, as, perhaps, some of my friends would like to see a Yankee captain on Sunday, and compare him with his brother of a Gravesend steamer, I will here sketch one in outline:—Imagine a respectable, sober-looking man, dressed in a full suit of black, the waistcoat satin, his hair half way down his back, a round hat with much brim, and a pair of gold spectacles on his nose, and you have the captain of the California. Our Quadroon lady here left us, and, shame be it spoken, was not allowed to go into the cabin, but shoved forward among the pigs and sheep, in company with other people of colour. Such is one of their 'Almighty Institutions.'"

At Vera Cruz, the author tells us,—

"Travelling in Europe, i. e. in the beaten tracks in Europe, gives you no notion of what to expect when you reach a country like Mexico. Here there are no inns, or next to none, save at the regular stopping-places of the diligences, and consequently it becomes almost a matter of necessity that hospitality should be practised on a liberal scale. For my own part, while in Mexico, go where I would, I invariably found the greatest kindness in this respect from both Englishmen and natives; and I am sure that any one who has a friend competent to give him a letter of introduction to a house in the first town he comes to, need afterwards never be obliged to take up his abode at an inn in any other, except from choice. At least, such was my case."

Our "Barrister" gives the following account of the manufacture of Pulque—the popular drink of the country. After leaving Xalapa—"we passed through the centre of a district in which the Maguey, or large American aloë, is extensively cultivated for the manufacture of Pulque. Pulque is the common drink of all Mexicans, and answers to our beer, though more intoxicating. All who once get accustomed to the smell and taste, like it much, and it is even said to become necessary to people, after they have used it for many years. When the Republic was first established, many old Spaniards threatened with expulsion, petitioned the National Assembly to allow them to remain in Mexico, the groundwork of the petition being, that they had been so long accustomed to drink Pulque (not procurable in Spain), that their lives would be endangered if they left it off. The manner of making this drink is as follows: When the aloë is just on the point of throwing up its huge stem from its coronet of leaves, deep amidst which its broad basis had been for some time forming, the farmer or gardener scoops out the whole pith, leaving the outer rind, and thus making, inside the circle of leaves, a bowl-like cavity about two feet deep and eighteen inches wide, according to the size of the plant. This cavity is soon filled with the sap which should have gone to nourish the stalk, and as it flows is removed several times daily for some months, or as long as the tap yields. A portion of this juice (called *honey-water*, *aguamiel*) is set apart to ferment and act as a sort of leaven or yeast for the rest. This is called *madre-pulque*, the mother of pulque, and when completely prepared (which it is in about a fortnight), a small portion is added to the skins or tubs containing the fresh *aguamiel*, and sets it fermenting in a day or so. A large plant is said to yield from ten to fifteen pints daily, and this for months. Others vary the process by putting a small quantity of *madre* into the cavity in the plant to mix with the sap as it flows in; and this seems to answer very well. This process of milking the aloë is, as might be expected, a fatal one to the plant, but before it dies it always throws out shoots which keep up the stock. The fermentation is usually conducted in skins, and as soon as this is over the pulque is fit for drinking. To strangers both the taste and smell are horrible, something of the style of rotten eggs; but one soon gets accustomed to the flavour. The fresh sap, or *aguamiel*, is often drunk unprepared, but it is too humble a tipple to be generally patronised. These

aloes are often of immense size. The common leaves are eight or ten feet in length, more than a foot in width, and thick in proportion. The stem often shoots up to twenty or thirty feet or more, and is as thick as a man's body."

We will not detain our readers in the city of Mexico,—which to them is beaten ground. Our "Barrister" fell on virgin ground in "a small, obscure, out-of-the-way town in the Republic," Tepic,—in which town he resided for six months. Tepic, a town of only 8,000 inhabitants, is about fifty miles from the sea and 3,000 feet above its level,—"situated on a plain, but in the vicinity of mountains."

"The streets are most of them tolerable: I lived in the best in the town, and it was kept reasonably clean. At one end of this street is the Plaza, containing the church, court-house or meeting-place of the ayuntamiento (corporation), and portales. Fine rows of trees surround this Plaza, and it has also an old fountain in the middle. Passing on beyond the church, the ground slopes away to the river, which is of tolerable size, and very useful, as I shall show hereafter. One of the principal streets leads directly from the Plaza to the Paseo, which is a mere common, without any distinct drive for carriages like that of Mexico or Guadalajara. * * On the north-west side of the Paseo is one of those curious barrancas I have mentioned before; it is very deep but narrow and crossed by a bridge, and is so little apparent that, till within twenty yards of it, a stranger would not know that such a place existed. On the west side of the Paseo lies the Alameda, a pretty garden, but badly kept, and with the railings and gates sadly in want of repair. Beyond this, again, and just outside the town is a beautifully turfled down called the Llano (the generic name for all similar plains), the pleasantest drive in the neighbourhood, and much used for horse-racing. * * On the eastern side of the town, and at a distance from it of a mile or mile and a half, lies an immense laguna or marshy lake, swarming with wild ducks and other aquatic birds. This laguna is thought to have once been the crater of a volcano, being entirely surrounded by hills, with only a very small opening among them at its western extremity. * * On the south and south-east extends the valley that I had traversed in coming from Guadalajara, filled up at its extremity, by a singular-looking mountain, called San Gueney (or some such name), having an immense isolated rock in the centre of its concave top. Some four miles from the town, the river, in this direction, is crossed by a fine bridge which has lately been erected at a good deal of expense. The houses in Tepic are nearly all built of adobe, a few only of brick, though these two materials are often mixed in the same building,—a method of making houses I cannot fancy at all a good one. These adobe-built houses have one great advantage over their brick brethren, viz. that if you wish to build a new house on the same site as the old one, you need only knock down your old house, and wash up all the adobes again with a liberal supply of water, till a good stiff mud is formed; this cut into squares and dried in the sun, again becomes new adobes. In the manufacture of these houses no mortar is used, the kindred mud from which the adobe is made being used to fill up interstices. The walls of such houses are generally amazingly thick, occasioning a great loss of space in the interior."

There is some individuality, it will be owned, in the above features;—but who would care to live in Tepic,—especially when told that the climate is none of the best?—

"Nearly all the time I was there we were much annoyed by a nasty thick, damp fog, that, after sunset, nearly every night, came rolling up from the tierra caliente, through the gap between St. Juan and his neighbour, and spreading itself out over the whole valley. This fog was often joined by another that came from the laguna; and, together, they made the evenings excessively damp and unpleasant. As the spring and summer advanced, however, this nuisance abated. Extreme cold is very rare in Tepic; nevertheless, whilst I was there we had five nights of frost, with the thermometer as low as 30° Fahr., and which sufficed to kill the leaves of all the bananae and other tropical trees in the neighbouring

gardens. * * In the rainy season, which commenced shortly after I left, the quantity of rain that falls, and in a short time, is prodigious. A curious proof of this is afforded by a practice which, I was told, is in common use in the town. When any accumulation of earth or other rubbish has taken place, as in the case of excavations for a new house, &c., the whole of the waste earth is placed in heaps in the centre of one of the streets, trusting to the first heavy shower for getting rid of it, by sweeping it into the river. * * The inhabitants seldom attain a great age, a man of sixty being looked upon as a wonder. During the rainy season it is very subject to low fever and ague, which they call *calentura*. I myself was never free from cold or sore throat during the whole of my stay. My friends, to be sure, used to attribute this to my going out with my gun in the blazing heat of the day; and this may have been the case, though I think not. But, at any rate, it was better to do this, and catch cold, than stay at home in a strange land, see nothing, and die of *ennui*. Mexicans have no idea of walking in the sun; and I believe half the population thought me mad when I started off in the morning, with my gun on my shoulder."

The women of Tepic have beautiful hair, which they tend and wash most duly. The market is rich in vegetables, and tolerably well supplied with fruit.—

"The anxiety to get a good place in the Plaza for the Sunday's market is generally so great, that men and women all take up a position over night, roll themselves in their serapes and rebosos, and sleep as soundly as if at home."

The shops are very tolerable.—

"The society is very indifferent, being made up of only two foreign and one or two native mercantile establishments, a few custom-house officials with their families, and shopkeepers resident in the town. From the small number of respectable people, all are upon an equality; and it is at first rather puzzling to an European to buy a pair of gloves of a man in the morning, at his shop in the portales, and in the afternoon to find himself sitting next him at dinner."

There seems to have been no lack of amusement,—in the shape of a fair, a carnival, bull-fights on most Sundays and feast-days, a theatre in which every one smoked, and races whereat the Mexicans gambled prodigiously. Then, odd figures are to be seen by restless Englishmen who are on the look-out.—

"I saw several times a few of the original Indians, who live in the mountains at some distance from Tepic. They only come once or twice a year to the haunts of civilized man, and for the sole purpose of buying salt, with which they cure their skins and provisions. They are a small, dark race of people, with most inexpressive countenance. They are fantastically dressed, having bits of different coloured worsted, ribbons and feathers stuck in their hats and on different parts of their attire. The men wear tight-fitting breeches of buckskin, dressed by themselves, and very beautifully too. From these, down the outside of the leg, hang an infinity of strings, each of which is an emblem that the wearer has a corresponding cow, bullock, or pig at home. Of course, the more strings a man has attached to his breeches, the richer he is. In the party there is always one who speaks a little Spanish, and who serves as interpreter for his companions; and a great deal of argument in their own language takes place before they can make up their minds as to what they will give for their salt. They carry bows and arrows, in the use of which they are very expert, and with which they kill all their game. We used to amuse ourselves by sticking a fowl up against a door in the Patio for them to shoot at, the best shot to receive the animal. The distance was about thirty yards, and the fowl was always hit with the first two or three shots. Their arrows are made of some very hard wood, which stuck into the door with such force that the point was obliged to be broken off before they could be extricated. A few touches with a knife made it all right and ready for use again. These aborigines are nearly extinct, the few still remaining disappearing fast."

Further, it may be said, that there seems

enough of animal life within Tepic to terrify housekeepers brought up in the days when it was thought feminine to shriek at spiders and to faint away before the snake and the scorpion. Without the town, the sportsman may find a fair quantity of game; and our Rambler was lucky in hiring a "simple, honest fellow"—one Castillon—to course with him and to carry his bag. Here we may leave the 'Trip to Mexico,'—which has been allowed fairly to recommend itself in the above fragments. The author asserts it to have been written from memory—since he did not go out on paper and print intent, and kept no journal during the ten months of his absence from England. There are rather more details than mere memory could be supposed to supply; but probably letters to friends at home have helped to eke out the materials.

Junius and his Works compared with the Character and Writings of Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. By William Cramp. Lewes, Baxter & Son.

Fac-simile Autograph Letters of Junius, Lord Chesterfield, and Mrs. C. Dayrolles. By W. Cramp. Hope & Co.

'Junius and his Works,' if we mistake not, is substantially a republication—a revised and enlarged edition of a pamphlet published some five-and-twenty or thirty years since,—although there is no reference to the fact in the work itself. Our recollection is but vague; but we assume it to be correct, from a conviction that no two independent persons examining the question could have come to the same conclusion. Be this as it may, Mr. Cramp knows little more of his subject than was known in that benighted age. He assumes the authenticity of the Miscellaneous Letters as if they were beyond question; and his argument—if it deserves to be so called—is carried on after the Good old fashion. The "possible," the "not impossible," the "probable," the "may have been," and other evidence of like historical character, figure throughout it in great force.

Now, for anything that we know to the contrary, nineteen-twentieths of the Miscellaneous Letters published in 1812 may have been written by Junius:—he may have written the other odd fifty or hundred which we have reason to believe were originally intended to have been included in that collection. We, indeed, hold it to be quite absurd to suppose that this celebrated writer came before the public perfect at his literary birth,—unequaled in spirit, in vigour, in intellectual energy, in sarcasm, in condensed power, in direct cleaving strength,—with a mind full grown and fully developed, and a style so admirably adapted to its purpose that, though unexampled at the time, it became at once, and has ever since been considered, a model in its way. But all we know is this,—that in 1772 two small volumes were published by the Printer of the *Public Advertiser*, containing, as avowed, a collection of the Letters of Junius, prepared under the direction of the writer; and no man has a right to add one single letter to that collection, or to fix the responsibility of other letters on him, unless he assigns good reasons for so doing:—then the public can judge of the propriety of such affiliation. To select, as was done in 1812, just such letters from the *Public Advertiser* as satisfied the critical taste of one or two individuals, and fulfilled the requirements of "3 vols. 8vo.," will not do; and if Lewes had not been so immediately in the neighbourhood of Sleepy Hollow, Mr. Cramp would have known this.

Under circumstances, to enter into a discussion with Mr. Cramp about what he calls the evidence adduced in proof that Lord Chester-

field was the writer, would enforce on us a discourtesy which we desire to avoid. When, for example, he asserts, for some inferential purpose, that Junius said so and so,—our reply must be simply that Junius said no such thing. When he refers to eight different letters (p. 31) for facts and dates which tend to establish what he considers proof,—our answer must be, briefly, that not one of the eight letters is known to have been written by Junius. When he talks of extraordinary coincidences,—as that Chesterfield left London in 1767, and that during November and the greater part of December no letter appeared from Junius,—we must simply refer him to the two volumes, the first letter in which is dated January, 1769. When assertions are made after this random fashion, discussion would be quite idle; and in proof how utterly Mr. Cramp's data and arguments are beside the question, we may observe that there is not, we think, one single fact adduced from any one single letter avowedly from the pen of Junius in the first fifty pages of his hundred-paged pamphlet.

Putting aside then, and at once, all that Mr. Cramp adduces in proof of his hypothesis, let us, for amusement's sake, look at the question in the abstract. The first inquiry that suggests itself is, as to the physical power of Chesterfield; and here Mr. Cramp argues with great liberality,—for he admits that "if it were true that Lord Chesterfield's 'age' or 'infirmary' at the time that the letters were written was such as to present to all appearance a physical impossibility, then any motives brought forward, however strong they might be, would fail to convince." To this we agree. That moral inferences cannot stand against physical impossibilities is, we think, a good proposition for any writer to lean on.—The physical possibilities of Chesterfield might, the reader will suppose, be inferred from the single fact, that he was in the 75th year of his age when the first Junius letter appeared! He had long retired from public life,—was, according to his own report and the report and belief of his friends, suffering from great bodily infirmities,—had two years before been struck with paralysis and lost the use of his lower limbs,—was deaf, and for months together so blind that he could neither read nor write. At the very time, indeed, when Junius's first letter appeared Chesterfield expressed his regret to Mrs. Stanhope and to others that he was obliged to use another hand to acknowledge the receipt of their letters. Subsequently he rallied; and then wrote to the Bishop of Waterford,—

"I am prodigiously old, and every month of the calendar adds at least a year to my age. My hand trembles to that degree that I can hardly hold my pen. My understanding stutters and my memory fumbles."

We are told, indeed, that some of his letters were so feebly written as to require another hand to be passed over the trembling outline.

Well, what the reader would think of Lord Chesterfield's physical possibilities after this, it were not difficult to conjecture:—but Mr. Cramp has a specific of his own. That Chesterfield was 75 years of age, is a fact; he may have been ill; he certainly had lost the use of his limbs, was deaf, his eyesight doubtful:—but the extreme debility was assumed!—his letters to Mrs. Stanhope, and to his dearest friends, public and private, were all a masking costume, assumed for the nonce! Had he been so feeble as to require another hand to retrace the outline of his writing, it would have been "less trouble if his Lordship's secretary had made a fair copy of the letter;" therefore, the story proves too much,—“the stratagem was carried too far.” In a

letter which Chesterfield wrote to Sir John Irwine, after touching slightly on the factious and seditious spirit of the times, he breaks off with—

"But enough of politics, which from long disuse, and seeing them at present only remotely and through a mist, I must necessarily talk absurdly about."

Why, this turns out to be "a masterpiece of dissimulation!" Now, we are ourselves disposed to agree with Mr. Cramp, that "if" Lord Chesterfield wrote the Letters of Junius there must have been a good deal of dissimulation:—and then we go farther. If this sort of dissimulation be admitted, we think it better, more decided and decisive, to assume at once that it was all dissimulation; that Chesterfield was not seventy-five, but forty-five or thirty-five; that he blinded himself, cracked the tympanum of both ears, paralyzed himself, and died purely and purposely to conceal the fact. The only difficulty with us is, to comprehend why he committed so many of these outrages on himself so long before the letters were written!

But until these "dissimulations" shall be universally admitted, the public will persevere in considering Chesterfield as an extremely weak, suffering, worn-out man of seventy-five,—and ask what were the circumstances that could have so roused the indignation of one tottering on the brink of the grave into which he stumbled "the very month," as Mr. Cramp says, "in which Junius so mysteriously disappeared"? How was this living corpse galvanized into new life and the "laborious zeal" of Junius? Mr. Cramp says, "his feelings as a parent had been deeply wounded." This, he admits, is not easily to be inferred from known facts; indeed, it "requires some attention" to trace it out:—and, we must add, some attention to comprehend it when found,—for it happens that his son died a few days before the publication of Junius's first letter! But let us attend to Mr. Cramp.

In 1766,—the reader will please to note the date,—Lord Chatham was asked, and he promised, to secure a seat in the next parliament for Mr. Stanhope; and forthwith—or rather, to speak by the card, within four months, says Mr. Cramp—and therefore before Chatham could have fulfilled his promise, and in gratitude, as we must suppose, for that promise—Chesterfield-Junius, under the name of "Popiccola," opened a brutal and virulent attack on Chatham; and he continued these attacks, as we understand (p. 66), so long as Chesterfield had a hope that Chatham would keep his promise. Then he transferred his resentment to the Duke of Grafton, who had never heard of the promise which is said to have been the galvanizing stimulant. These motives help, we are told, to solve the mystery as to who was the writer. But if we put trust in Mr. Cramp, there could have been no mystery at all. For Junius, we are told, "alludes in such distinct terms to the circumstances," "using, probably, the exact words [the italics are Mr. Cramp's] employed by his Grace when he answered Lord Chesterfield," that the Duke and his secretary, Mr. Bradshaw, could have had no doubt as to who was the writer:—and why therefore they should have set the whole machinery of Government in action to find him out, puzzles our poor philosophy.

But there were other motives,—and other persons were attacked; and Mr. Cramp tells us,—

"We have the authority of Lord Chesterfield to prove that against these also he had cause to be offended. For...he had been annoyed by the ministry sending a person to fill Mr. Stanhope's place during his temporary absence from Dresden."

This is another case in which it "requires some attention" to trace out the motives:—for to most people the transaction appears very simple, and they would infer from his own letters

that Lord Chesterfield was extremely well-pleased not only with the civility and attentions, but with the intentions, of the Government. What are the facts?

Mr. Stanhope, "who was suffering from severe illness," requested Lord Chesterfield to ask permission for him to leave Dresden for a time. The result we learn from Lord Chesterfield's reply.—

"The day after I received your letter of the 21st past, I wrote to Lord Weymouth, and I send you his answer enclosed, from which (though I have not heard from him since), I take it for granted, and so may you, that his silence signifies his Majesty's consent to your request."

Mr. Keith was now sent to Dresden to do duty in:—Mr. Stanhope's absence,—not to supersede him:—for Lord Chesterfield thus writes to his son.—

"I forgot to tell you in my last, that I was most positively assured that the instant you return to Dresden, Keith should decamp. I am persuaded they will keep their word with me, as there is no reason in the world why they should not."

Mr. Cramp discovers proof in these facts, and from "the tone" of these letters, that neither Lord Chesterfield nor Mr. Stanhope were treated with much courtesy by the party then in power,—and that Mr. Keith remained at Dresden much to the annoyance of Mr. Stanhope. Now, the tone of the letters we leave to be decided on by the ear of the reader; but respecting the annoyance of Mr. Stanhope, the facts are these. Mr. Stanhope, on account of his extreme ill health,—indeed he was dying,—applied in March, we believe, for permission to leave Dresden, which was immediately granted, and he died in November!

The death of Mr. Stanhope is a third coincidence in the life of Chesterfield which agrees with an assumed suspension of the labours of Junius; and Mr. Cramp considers it so extraordinary that he concludes the announcement with three notes of admiration. Let us, then, look into it a little narrowly. First, we would observe, that all three coincidences are proved, if proved at all, by the Miscellaneous Letters, and not by the Letters of Junius. Next, however natural a total silence, and for ever, might have been in any man who in extreme old age had lost an only son, it does happen that if Chesterfield were Junius he was not silenced:—indeed, the old man was reinvigorated by the loss. For, Mr. Stanhope died on the 16th of November; and Mr. Cramp admits that there was the "encomiastic letter" published on the 15th of December,—and we must add, the first letter by Junius, which was published on the 21st of November. So that, the proof of coincidence and silence is this:—a letter published in November,—another in December,—followed by the Junius of January, and by the whole two volumes of Junius's Letters in rapid succession, continued for three years!

So much for the main argument. The incidental illustrations are after the like fashion. The "Letter to a Brigadier General" is put in the foremost rank. Lord Townshend and Lord George Sackville are the parties therein attacked,—and the grounds of the attack are thus explained.—Lord Chesterfield had obtained a promise that his son should be appointed to invest Prince Ferdinand with the Order of the Garter, conferred on him for his success at Minden. This promise was not kept,—but Mr. Cramp says, whether frustrated by "some intrigue of parties," or by "the obduracy of the King," or "whether Lord Townshend or Lord George Sackville were the persons" who "by indirect means" thwarted the views of Lord Chesterfield, remains a secret. Now, considering how many persons and parties, according to Mr. Cramp's own statement, may have influenced the decision,—and above all, that the

truth "a somewhat Townshend's virulent philet:—assumpt and that General's Second. heard of. But I by evidence to the B "You I have so well. On no dirty A "guar he adduc —Furth have sin "he had Well, k Chester as we against Chesterfield Rebellion Lord T in the ar only born when Ch think of riguing his honor return af he was Minister removed and was the pers about wh the Order Mr. Cr that Lord of the let pension o last few we have N written by yet we see character, in which Junius death is pay day without Walpole, family. dentally o ship's dea All these to us th had so lo fore the memory: thing ma press the leave pos NAME." any other Ministers King an absol Burke, the pillars of and all might ha suggestion which M to the wh This w did not th

truth "remains a secret,"—it does appear to us a somewhat bold venture to fix the wrong on Townshend and Sackville, and thus explain a virulent attack on them in an anonymous pamphlet:—to say nothing of the other necessary assumptions,—viz., that Chesterfield was Junius, and that Junius wrote the 'Letter to a Brigadier General,' published in the reign of George the Second, some ten years before Junius was heard of!

But Mr. Cramp supports these conjectures by evidence. In 1766, Chesterfield thus wrote to the Bishop of Waterford:—

"You have a new Lord-Lieutenant [Townshend]! I have seen him once, and he seems resolved to do well. One thing, I verily believe, that he will have no dirty work done, nor the least corruption suffered." A "guarded encomium," says Mr. Cramp,—and he adduces it to prove or to strengthen his case!—Further, Junius, in 1767,—Mr. Cramp should have said, "A Faithful Monitor"—states that "he had served under Lord Townshend."—Well, knowing generally the outline facts of Chesterfield's life, the reader may be as curious as we were to see how this could be proved against Chesterfield.—Why, says Mr. Cramp, Chesterfield "raised a regiment during the Rebellion in 1745"!—Further, "at that time, Lord Townshend held an important command in the army"! Indeed! Why, Townshend was only born in 1724, and was not probably of age when Chesterfield raised his regiment.—Then, think of Lord George Sackville in 1769 intriguing about anything except how to save his honour or his life. That he was allowed to return after the Battle of Minden is true,—but he was forbidden to appear at court. The Minister refused even to see him. He was removed from his regiment, resigned all offices, and was tried by court-martial. And this was the person who was at this moment intriguing about who should invest Prince Ferdinand with the Order of the Garter!

Mr. Cramp thus concludes:—

"The remaining facts in favour of the supposition that Lord Chesterfield was discovered to be the author of the letters of Junius consist chiefly in the suppression of every circumstance connected with the last few years of his Lordship's life. * * Although we have Memoirs and Correspondence in abundance, written by the contemporaries of Lord Chesterfield, yet we search in vain for an impartial review of his character, or any the slightest record of the manner in which he occupied his time while the letters of Junius were written. Even Lord Chesterfield's death is passed over by the courtly writers of that day without one encomium on his merit. * * An ominous silence seems to have been preserved by Walpole, Chatham, Burke and even the Grenville family. * * The 'Court Guide' itself, either accidentally or by design, falsified the date of his Lordship's death."

All these facts, if true, would be merely proof to us that this deaf, blind, paralyzed, old man had so long and so absolutely retired from before the public eye, that he had slipped out of memory:—but to Mr. Cramp there is something marvellous in that,—an attempt "to suppress the memory of so great a man, and to leave posterity only THE SHADOW OF A MIGHTY NAME." He is "unable to account for it upon any other grounds than that the King and his Ministers would have it so." So that, "the King and his Ministers" must have exercised an absolute control over Walpole, Chatham, Burke, the whole Grenville family, the compilers of the 'Court Guide,' all memoir writers and all letter writers; to all whom—or they might have stumbled into anecdote, or hint, or suggestion—the fact must have been known which Mr. Cramp has re-discovered and revealed to the whole world!

This was Mr. Cramp's "first essay"; and we did not think it worth while to weary our readers

by a commentary,—being further of opinion that the first essay would be the last. Mr. Cramp, however, has now issued 'A Postscript,' together with some "fac-simile autographs,"—and hopes to influence public judgment by calling "Mr. Frederick Netherclift, of King William Street, Strand, an artist whose skill in his profession is unrivalled," to bear witness that they are in the same handwriting as what are called the Junius MSS., in the possession of Mr. Woodfall. Now, we could allow gentlemen amateurs to hazard any opinions they please, and, but for Mr. Netherclift's appearance, should have put Mr. Cramp's fac-similes amongst the dozen other fac-similes which have been published in proof that some dozen different persons were the writers of the Letters. But Mr. Netherclift is a gentleman professionally dealing in questions relating to handwriting,—often, we believe, called on to give evidence on such points in our courts of law;—he is, therefore, entitled to respectful attention. But, just in proportion to the weight that his character would give to his opinion, must be the damage that his character will suffer if his opinion shall appear to have been hazarded without consideration; and if Mr. Cramp has published as authority some idle words of mere civility, Mr. Netherclift will now have an opportunity to qualify and explain.

When "the first essay" was published, Mr. Cramp declared his opinion to be, that "the autographs preserved by Woodfall are in the handwriting of Junius," but "evidently greatly disguised"—"the initial 'C.'" however is "precisely that of Lord Chesterfield": although it was "not to be inferred that the writer received no assistance"—for he himself avows that he did, and no doubt Mr. Dayrolles was the assistant. Since then—that is, since Mr. Cramp pronounced judgment,—he has examined the autographs; and now finds, notwithstanding the initial "C." and its being "precisely that of Lord Chesterfield" (this marked in Italics to make it emphatic), that the Junius MSS. "are not in the handwriting of Lord Chesterfield." They are, therefore, not in "the handwriting of Junius"; and on comparing them with some letters by Mr. Dayrolles, "not the slightest resemblance could be traced,"—it was "not possible" that he could have so disguised his handwriting. Fortunately, after "laborious research," two letters were discovered in the handwriting of Mrs. Dayrolles, and "they bore unequivocal marks of identity." Mr. Cramp here does himself injustice. There was no fortune—that is, nothing of accident—in the discovery. We were quite certain from our experience and observation, that a gentleman of Mr. Cramp's temperament would find some "unequivocal marks" before he concluded his labours:—but the startling fact is, that "the striking resemblance was at once recognized" by Mr. Netherclift.

Now, in our opinion,—whatever that may be worth—it would be difficult to find the handwriting of two educated persons of that age less alike than that of Junius and that of Mrs. Dayrolles, as presented in the fac-similes here submitted for examination. We do not concern ourselves, with Mr. Cramp, about the formation of K's and J's or B's and T's, or with the letters separately. All children in a particular age are taught writing on essentially the same principle; and though, when they become practised and skilful, each man forms for himself, unconsciously perhaps, a distinctive character,—yet it would be strange indeed if, out of the twenty-six letters, some general, or some particular, resemblance could not be traced between one or two or half-a-dozen of them. But generally there will be found clear and distinct individualities—elements, if they may be so called,—and such there

are in the handwriting of Junius, not one of which is to be found in the writing of Mrs. Dayrolles.

This is not an opinion formed at the moment,—and open, therefore, to the charge of being a prejudice against Mr. Cramp's theory. We have examined the Junius MSS. more than once,—and had noted down certain peculiarities. We therefore now turned to the notes made on those occasions:—and in no one instance did Mrs. Dayrolles' handwriting answer to the requirements. It is very difficult to prove what we desire by reference to a fac-simile of only eighteen lines,—yet even these eighteen lines offer evidence which Mr. Netherclift cannot altogether disregard.

First, we had noticed that Junius frequently used the Greek ϵ , or something like it, instead of the small English e ,—and almost invariably when two e 's came together. On turning to the fac-simile, we found both *seen* and *see* as our notes led us to expect. We found this peculiar sign or letter occurring no less than eleven times in the eighteen lines: but not once—no, nor is there an approach to such a form—in Mrs. Dayrolles' letter. Another peculiarity which our notes led us to look for, was, a tendency to run words together:—and on turning to Mr. Cramp's fac-simile, we find in thirteen lines no less than thirty-five words so linked—often three and four together,—as "goodreasonfornot"—"stateofthings"—"meanthe causeandthepeople." Even on the address, "Paternosterrow" is written as one word:—and when the words are not actually joined, the tendency to join them is manifest in the termination. Now, on reference to Mrs. Dayrolles, the very opposite tendency is equally manifest,—almost to a characteristic peculiarity. She generally ends the word by giving a backward turn to the last stroke, so that it would be impossible to unite it to the next word.—Further, we had observed that Junius almost invariably uses the short sign "&" for "and":—and on referring to Mr. Cramp's fac-simile we found six examples, and no one instance to the contrary,—whereas in Mrs. Dayrolles' letter there is not a single example. Of course, it would be no proof—have no tendency to prove—that any one in whose handwriting like examples were found was either Junius or the amanuensis of Junius; but we hold at least, that the absence of any single instance is conclusive against pretensions founded on similarity of handwriting.

We have thus summarily noticed the claims of Lord Chesterfield and Mrs. Dayrolles: and should have here concluded, but that Mr. Cramp refers incidentally to the Stowe MSS., which, as we lately announced, have been purchased by Mr. Murray, and are about to be published. How many confident assertions hazarded, names, dates, and circumstances assigned, will thus be brought to the test! Mr. Cramp takes the Walpole version, and uses it for his own purposes. But we have many other versions of which Mr. Cramp does not appear to be aware,—one confidently put forward in 1828, was, if we remember rightly, re-produced by Mr. Barker. Eventually Mr. Barker, or some of his correspondents, had a version of his, or their, own:—and the *Literary Gazette* had its own peculiar sources of information. The generally received opinion was, that a parcel had been found at Stowe containing three letters:—one from Junius, under his fictitious signature,—another to George Grenville, asking for legal advice as to the risk of publishing the 'Letter to the King,' with the real name,—and a third inclosing Junius's 'Letter to Lord Mansfield,' with the author's initials. Now, notwithstanding the circumstantial details of this statement, we believe that the only word of truth in it is, that there are three letters at Stowe which are believed to have been

written by Junius; but all written, not only before the 'Letter to Mansfield,' before the 'Letter to the King,' but before Junius—as Junius—had put pen to paper; and that the authority for believing that Junius was the writer rests solely on the initial "C." being affixed to them, and on the handwriting. We have not seen these letters; but have heard the contents of them, on authority which we believe to be good. We said long since that the refusal to allow them to be published was creating a purposeless mystification,—and we doubt not publication will justify this opinion. They contain not a word that reflects discredit on Mr. Grenville, for whom great admiration is expressed—nor on any other person,—and they remove the writer from all suspicion of interested motives. They tend to show, assuming that they were written by Junius, what we have always asserted,—that he was a middle-class man, an old newspaper correspondent:—and we found "C.," figuring in the *Public Advertiser* as early as 1766 [see *Athen.* No. 1166]. He lays claim to certain published letters,—hints that he may hereafter become known to Mr. Grenville,—and entreats Mr. Grenville neither to allow the handwriting to be seen nor to mention that he had received such letters. Mr. Grenville, however, did mention it,—the fact was known to contemporaries:—but that the writer was the same person who subsequently figured as Junius could not have been known unless he afterwards communicated the secret to Mr. Grenville. It is a curious fact, however, that at the time, or shortly after, they were referred to as letters by Junius.

The Archaeology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland. By Daniel Wilson, Hon. Sec. of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Edinburgh, Sutherland & Knox.

THERE is no point more strongly urged in this comprehensive, learned and well-written volume than the propriety of forming some national collection of the antiquities of the British empire belonging to a period to which no history, and even no tradition, extends. It is a subject to which we have ourselves more than once adverted,—calling attention to the fact that in Denmark, which possesses comparatively few resources and small revenues, a royal commission has long been formed at the public charge for the purpose, in the first place, of collecting, and next of preserving and exhibiting in due series, all the discoveries relating to the earliest periods of Scandinavian existence. We have had, too, our royal commissions in this country; but they have not only woefully failed in satisfying public expectation,—their reports have sometimes actually tended to retard, instead of advancing, the attainment of objects contemplated by their labours. A recently proposed inquiry into the best mode of rendering the British Museum more available for the promotion of literature, science and the arts degenerated into a question regarding a catalogue of printed books; and the result was, the recommendation of a course that is most detrimental to literature and literary men, by shutting up to a great extent, and for an indefinite period, the sources of information which the country possesses.

Such was the issue of an unpaid commission; and we shall have to lament its effects, we fear, for many years to come. But some of our paid commissions have done even worse: for while they have produced a great deal of injury, the harm done has been accomplished at a large outlay of public money. The least evil to be looked for from such appointments is, that they should resolve themselves into jobs; and happy, in most cases, would it be if for the

salaries paid to commissioners, secretaries, clerks and messengers they had been required to do nothing. Only a few years ago, a body of this kind was selected: the expense was enormous,—and the result was, the production of a number of imperfect and ill-digested volumes, and the commencement of costly undertakings that never have been and never will be completed.

In Denmark, on the contrary, according to indisputable testimony, the result has been most beneficial. Highly qualified, enthusiastic and perfectly conscientious men have been found to execute the duties of the commission. We may mention the names of Thomsen and Worsaae, because they are known to all the antiquaries of Europe; and their colleagues have been equally zealous, indefatigable and successful. The scheme seems to have commenced with Dr. Thomsen; and Mr. Wilson, in his introductory chapter to the volume before us, thus speaks of the origin and formation of the body of which Dr. Thomsen is the head.—

"One man has within the last thirty years accomplished, not for Denmark only, but for Europe, what the whole united labours of earlier archaeologists failed to do. About the year 1815, the present Danish Councillor of State, C. J. Thomsen, the son of a merchant of Copenhagen, was appointed Secretary of a Royal Commission for the preservation and collection of national antiquities. It had then been in existence some seven or eight years, and the whole result of its labours was a few miscellaneous articles, unclassified and uncared for, lying in a small room of the University Library. His enthusiasm in the study of the antiquities of his country surmounted all obstacles. He had to contend alike with the theories of the scholar and the prejudices of the unlearned. But he had succeeded to a position of the utmost value to a man of energy and enthusiasm. From the first he had grants (though exceedingly small ones) of public money at his disposal. He soon enlisted the more important element of public sympathy, and nationality of feeling, in his pursuits. His little room became too small for accumulating purchases and donations. A suite of apartments was yielded, at his intercession, in the Royal Palace of Christiansborg; and as the varied collection increased in his hands, he found himself possessed at once of the space and the elements for systematic classification."

What has been the consequence? That the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen now contains nearly 4,000 specimens of stone weapons and implements, of swords formed of bronze and iron, of celts, of spear and arrow heads, of knives, armillæ, torques, &c.,—all arranged systematically, and therefore instructively, according to the ages to which they belong. Mr. Wilson informs us—and we believe truly,—that for the now universally adopted classification into the *stone, bronze and iron* periods we are indebted to Dr. Thomsen and the Danish antiquaries. At a comparatively trifling charge, they have travelled over Denmark, Sweden and Norway in search of materials for their Museum; and it is not long since Mr. Worsaae visited England, Ireland and Scotland for the same purpose. What he carried away from hence we know not; but we believe that there are not a few objects in the Danish Museum that never should have been allowed to quit our shores, and that never would have quitted them had we possessed any corresponding national depository, and a moderate reverence for national antiquities.—It is a scandal to this country in the eyes of Europe that we thus allow comparatively poor and insignificant States to step before us and take the lead in such laudable undertakings.

We have amongst us abundance of materials; but because we have no general receptacle for them, they are scattered over the country in local museums or in private collections. We

have not honesty or intelligence enough to spend the public money properly for such a purpose even if it were granted:—and this we really believe to be one main reason why such a grant has never been proposed. The author before us, in an excellent passage just preceding that which we have quoted, speaks of the difficulty that would be found in prevailing on the Trustees of the British Museum to purchase any ancient relic if it appeared to be of native manufacture, and did not bear the stamp of Egypt, Greece or Rome. We can hardly wonder at their reluctance. In the first place, such things are not well understood among us—or at all events in the British Museum; in the next, if they were understood, the building is already so crowded, that there is literally no place but the cellars where objects could be deposited.

The remedy is easy, if we would but apply it. Books like that in our hands furnish abundant and authentic information; and the country would supply funds, we believe, were confidence once established that the money would be properly applied. Every year thousands are expended on importations of foreign books, to the neglect of the productions of our native authors,—especially those of an early period; and at this moment of writing, hundreds and hundreds of pounds are in course of being worse than wasted in disfiguring the walls and ceilings of the British Museum with gaudy colours, that will injure the whole effect of the works of sculpture arranged in the apartments, or withdraw public attention from them. Can there, we ask, be a much more important object in connexion with such an institution, than that it should contain an assemblage of British antiquities, properly classified in periods, and illustrated by inscriptions that all who behold them should imbibe history from the perusal of these its visible monuments? Yet, though our own, as well as foreign antiquaries have repeatedly urged the formation of a department for this purpose, not a shelf or a drawer has yet been set apart for it. We do not go as far, nor half as far, as Mr. Worsaae in his recommendation,—founded, perhaps, on the experience of Danish liberality,—that twenty rooms should be devoted to the reception and arrangement of objects of the kind; but we do feel that something ought to be attempted,—and that if England really be so poor that she cannot afford a sufficient sum to begin the good work on a large scale, it should be commenced on a small one. Let care be taken that the money shall be properly expended; and seeing what has been recently effected at Richborough and Lyme with a trifling sum, by a few zealous and honest antiquaries,—let us set about doing something for the collection, preservation and classification of our national prehistoric remains.

We have remarked that Mr. Wilson's very able, complete, and well illustrated work affords nearly all the knowledge that is requisite for such a purpose; not merely as far as Scotland is concerned, but as regards England and Ireland, and even Sweden and Norway. The details in the body of the volume are full, while the treatment of them is comprehensive; and the preface and introduction are written in an enlarged and enlightened spirit. The reader may form some judgment as to the design of the author, and as to his mode of carrying it out, by the following extract from his preface.—

"The following work, embracing within its plan such a comprehensive scheme of Scottish Archaeology as has not been hitherto attempted, has been undertaken under the conviction that this science is the key to great truths which have yet to be reached, and that its importance will hereafter be recognized in a way little dreamt of by those students of kindred sciences, who, while busied in investigating the

traces of
cern only
pertaining
ever, sho
the antie
It is his
are pecu
mere da
assume
frivolous
but thin
sciences,
kindred
perchanc
taste for
largely c
its truly
mels whi
while, th
the reme
that cher
has only
reasoning
scarcely
the you
sciences.
The
volume
tically
stone, l
course,
him to
clear at
circumst
distinct
has est
book we
sure to
aborigin
islands
may son
more ap
sake of
mind, he
only the
of scien
profit fr
—nor d
and it i
tively ig
that the
book, t
sake of
investig
their att
needed
cussed a
its prop
digested

The S
by Jame
it once
story of
Ockley's
like to
confine
treatise,
expect
largely
We bel
it may b
whether
of wise
world kn
self,—st
time for
is a shal
Pages w
many le
maner:
Jonas;
murder
having l
and vin

traces of older but inferior orders of being, can discern only the objects of an aimless curiosity in relics pertaining to the human species. That such, however, should still be the case, is far more the fault of the antiquary than of the student of other sciences. It is his misfortune that his most recalcitrant pursuits are peculiarly exposed to the laborious idling of the mere dabbler in science, so that they alternately assume to the uninterested observer the aspect of frivolous pastime and of solemn trifling. I cannot but think that a direct union with the associated sciences, and an incorporation especially with the kindred researches of the ethnologist, while it might, perchance, give some of its present admirers a distaste for the severer and more restricted study, would largely contribute to its real advancement, and free its truly zealous students from many popular trammels which at present cumber its progress. Meanwhile, the archaeologist may derive some hope from the remembrance that astronomy was once astrology, that chemistry was long mere alchemy; that geology has only in our own day ceased to be a branch of unreasoning antiquarianism; and that ethnology has scarcely yet passed the jealously guarded porch, as the youngest of all the recognized band of sister sciences."

The result of Mr. Wilson's labours is, a volume in which the subject is systematically treated under the great divisions of stone, bronze, and iron; but there are, of course, numerous subdivisions, which enable him to arrange all his varied materials in a clear and satisfactory manner. The very circumstance that his method is so lucid renders distinct the recollection of the points which he has established; and as we go through his book we look back with more than usual pleasure to the different facts connected with the aboriginal inhabitation and customs of our islands that we have stored in our memory. We may sometimes wish that the author had been more sparing of hard and scientific terms, for the sake of the general reader. It is to be borne in mind, however, that it is not to the general reader only that he addresses himself; but that men of science and acquirements will derive great profit from his labours. It is not always easy—nor desirable—to treat a subject popularly; and it is often better to induce the comparatively ignorant to inform themselves, in order that they may be qualified to enjoy a good book, than to compel the learned, for the sake of something which they may wish to investigate, to wade through matter unworthy their attention. We are aware of no point connected with the inquiry that is not here discussed and treated in a proper manner, and in its proper place.—The addition of a well-digested index makes reference easy.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Siege of Damascus; a Historical Romance, by James Nisbet. 3 vols.—Why did not Mr. Nisbet at once call this a controversial adaptation of the story of 'Jonas and Eudocia,' to be found in Oakley's 'History of the Saracens'? Those who like to find story in a story-book, and who would confine polemical disquisitions to the polemical treatise, would in that case have known what to expect—and have kept away from a 'Siege' so largely mixed up with sermons as the present. We belong to this old-fashioned class,—as able, we may be hoped, to do battle for our own creeds, whether unworn or worn-out, as the most foolish of wise men going,—as infallible (for aught the world knows) in our own eyes as Mr. Atkinson's self,—still we hold, with *Solomon*, that there is a time for everything,—and with *Dr. Cains*, that it is a shame to invite people abroad to marry *Anne Pagan* when they are to find at the altar only so many lubberly post-boys! Mr. Nisbet as a romancer makes it difficult for us to care about his *Jonas*; since the latter, however often cruelly murdered, is sure to come to life again, and after having been set forth as the most base, ambitious and vindictive of mortals, winds up his career

with a display of forgiveness as wondrous and sudden in its self-denial as if *Richard Edney* (whom our readers can hardly have forgotten) had exhibited it.—But, as if these difficulties were not enough, Mr. Nisbet perpetually interrupts the course of our somewhat reluctant sympathy and credence with apostrophe and digression.—"In the infancy of society," says he, "war is the natural employment of man,"—and off he goes for some half-dozen pages à la Pinnock on this text. We subsequently meet similar episodes concerning bigotry, the desire to read the future, and other large subjects of the kind. Are we coming to days when no tale will be held as complete unless it begins before the Flood and ends with the final consummation of things?—We cannot encounter such an entire confusion of places of amusement with places of disquisition—without protesting once more against its folly in point of art, and its want of reverence as regards matters of opinion.

The Story of a Family. By S. M.—This is the story of an odd man, who makes an odd will, in obedience to which it happens that a very beautiful and graceful girl is educated as heiress to a magnificent property. Dispossessed when she reaches the age of eighteen,—she issues finally out of her vicissitudes bright, pure, virtuous and happy. She has many uncles, aunts and cousins as that heroine of one of Mrs. Trollope's novels (we forget which) who gained her fortune in consequence of her dressing up like an old gentleman's dead son:—and in the palmy days of her prosperity is naturally an object of very great interest to her kith and kin. Among these cousins she finds her fate,—but in what manner we will not tell. The story is written pleasantly rather than powerfully, and contains little to alarm and less to offend the sensibilities of any reader, though it is not without a certain interest.

Recollections of a Rifleman's Wife, at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. Fitzmaurice.—These Recollections are now twenty-five years old:—the intervening space being in its fullness of change almost equivalent to any century of the older, slower times. With the exception of a few notices of Sardinia, and a chapter devoted to Graham's Island, Mrs. Fitzmaurice saw nothing but what may be now seen by any summer tourist of moderate ambition:—therefore, though her narrative is pleasantly told, it must not look for currency beyond the circle of its writer's friends.

The Pictorial Shakspeare. Edited by Charles Knight. Vol. I. Comedies. National Edition.—The Pictorial Edition of Shakspeare being out of print, and a demand for it continuing.—Mr. Knight has commenced a new and more popular edition based thereon. The first volume of the new issue is before us. It appears to be not less handsome, while it is very considerably cheaper, than its predecessor. The letter-press is not divided into columns, as formerly; the printing is good; the type large and bold; and the text enriched by the same copious illustrations which won a peculiar reputation for the 'Pictorial Shakspeare.' The more important of the critical and historical notes have been gathered into a separate volume; so that the poet's text is free from every encumbrance except the few brief explanatory foot-notes desired by every reader of an old author. Altogether, this promises to be the best popular edition of Shakspeare that we yet possess. It will leave little more to be done in its own way.

Origin, History, Progress and Prospects of the Great Industrial Exhibition, 1851. By Peter Berlyn.—A well compiled little volume:—a useful record of the history and progressive development of the marking incident of our age and nation. Mr. Berlyn was, we believe, officially employed by the Executive in the earlier stages of their labours; his statements, therefore, are on good authority, and may be relied on. The narrative is plausibly written, and sufficiently full in its details for the general public now and hereafter.

Outlines of Physical Geography. By E. Hughes, with Eight Maps compiled by W. Hughes.—The old system of loading the memories of children with names and barren facts, under the idea of teaching geography, is fast going out of fashion; and we think the volume before us will help

teachers to substitute something better. The writer has evidently well considered his subject,—as to not only what should be taught, but how best to teach it.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Acton's (W.) Treatise on Urinary Organs, 2nd ed. 8vo. 12. cl.
Adam's Pocket London Guide Book, 6s. 6d., with Map, 3s. 6d.
Ainsworth's (W. H.) Tower of London, new ed. 1s. 6d. bds., 2s. cl.
Bird (Dr. G.) On Urinary Deposits, 3rd ed. post 8vo. 5s. cl.
Biongreve Latin Grammar, 3rd edit. 12mo. 7s. 6d.
Colton (Dr.) On Pithitis and the Stethoscope, 6s. 6d. cl.
Croese's (Dr.) Cases in Midwifery, arranged by Dr. Copeman, 7s. 6d.
De Bury's (Baroness) Germania, its Courts, &c. 2nd ed. 3 vols. 21s.
De Porquet's Le Trésor de l'École Française, 2nd ed. 6s. 6d. cl.
Dickens's (C.) Household Words, Vol. II. Royal 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Dixon's (W. H.) Life of William Penn, post 8vo. 12s. cl.
Edgeworth's (Miss) Remond, 2nd ed. 3 vols. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Fyiah's (Rev. F.) Lyrical Version of the Psalms, Vol. II. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
Gavazzi's (Father) Orations, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Geldart's (Mrs. T.) Stories of Ireland and her Four Provinces, 3s. 6d.
Griffith's (F.) Chemistry of Four Ancient Elements, 2nd ed. 4s. 6d.
Guide of Guides for Strangers and Foreigners, French and Eng. 1s.
Hamilton's (Rev. J.) Mount of Olive, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Kamenetz's Age of Peter the Great, notes by J. Tolovine, 7s. 6d. cl.
Knowles's (J. S.) The Book of Hours, 2nd ed. post 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Legge's (Rev. G.) Christianity in Harmony with Man's Nature, 2nd ed. Letters on Church Matters, by D. C. L. Vol. I. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Little Mary's Treasury of Elementary Knowledge, new ed. 2s. cl.
Londonderry's (Marquis of) Story of Peninsular War, new ed. 5s. 6d.
Lucian, Selections from, London, Notes, &c. by J. Sheridan, 7s. 6d.
Marriott's (L.) Italy in 1848, post 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.
Napier's (Lieut.-Col. E.) The Book of the Cape, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
New Timon (The), A Romance of London, new ed. post 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Schoddy's (J.) Life and Adventures of Festival Mayberry, 10s. 6d.
Philp's Illustrations of London in 1851, from Drawings by Groom, 2s. 6d.
Pocock's (J.) The Bankers' and Merchant's Time Reckoner, 2s. 6d.
Popular Library, Vol. 34, 'Hazlitt's Shakespeare,' Vol. 1, Part 2, 1s. 6d.
Pulasky's (P. and T.) Tales and Traditions of Hungary, 2s. 11s. 6d.
Remonstrance agst. Romish Corruptions, ed. Rev. J. Forshall, 2s. 6d.
Routledge's Standard Novels, Vol. II. 'Pride and Prejudice and Sense and Sensibility,' 1 vol. 6d. cl.
Smee's (A.) Elements of Electro-Metallurgy, 3rd ed. 10s. 6d. cl.
Smith's (J. T.) Local Self-Government and Centralization, 8s. 6d.
Toulmin's (Rev. R.) Sermons, 2nd ed. 12mo. 5s. cl.
Vittell, by Gualfrath, Part I, Dialects, by Edwards and Wheeler, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Von Beck's (Baroness) Adventures, new and cheaper edition, 12s. 6d.
West's (J.) Memoir, by J. West, A.M. 3rd ed. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Wyle's Map of England, 6s. 1s. 6d. in 12s.
Yeast, a Problem, reprinted from 'Fraser's Magazine,' 5s. 6d. cl.

EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

LETTERS from Dr. Barth and Dr. Overweg have been received by his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, by which we learn that up to October last the travellers were still detained in the kingdom of Air. My last communication [see *Athenæum*, No. 1208, p. 1344] gave an account of the difficulties and dangers which they had met with on entering that country; the inhabitants of which had shown themselves hostile to them, so that their fate seemed entirely to depend on the protection of the Prince En-Nür, sultan of the Kelvès.

This hoped-for protection they have been fortunate enough to secure; though it appears not to have been sufficient to insure their safety beyond Tin-Tellus, the residence of the Prince,—in consequence of which they have been obliged to forego the exploration of the country and to remain with the Prince. They have, however, been enabled, while thus stationary, to collect a good deal of oral information,—especially respecting the tract of country to the west and southwest of Ghat; which, instead of being a monotonous desert, proves to be intersected by many fertile wadis with plenty of water. Among these novel features, not the least interesting is a lake, between Ghat and Tuat, infested with crocodiles.

At the date of Dr. Barth's letter (2nd of October) the travellers were on the point of setting out on an excursion to Agades, the capital of Air; the new sultan having promised them his protection, and the valiant son-in-law of En-Nür accompanying them on their journey.

The latitude of Tin-Tellus has been found to be 18° 34' N.; the longitude had not been finally determined. The rainy season lasts till September, and thunderstorms occur daily in the afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock, accompanied by a west wind, while at other times it blows from the east. It seems yet uncertain when the Expedition will be able to start for Lake Tchad.

AUGUSTUS PETERMANN.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

A Return to the House of Commons, issued to the Members last week, supplies some facts for gossip connected with the British Museum. The Return in question gives an account of the Income and Expenditure of the Museum for 1850, an estimate of its expenses from this present month to March 1852, and brief statements from the several Keepers of what has been doing

and what have been received in their several departments during the past year. The Keeper of the Books has spent 4,526*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* on fresh acquisitions, 3,245*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* on binding; requires 3,000*l.* for further purchases to March next, and 3,500*l.* for binding for the same period. As the binding estimate is above the purchase estimate, we may infer that the Librarian is willing to grapple rather with what he has got than with what he wants, and that he is setting his library in order for a printed catalogue after all. The Keeper of the MSS. has spent 2,219*l.* 14*s.* of the people's money on fresh acquisitions, 1,131*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* on binding; requires 2,000*l.* for further purchases, and 800*l.* for new coverings to his books. The Keeper of the Antiquities has spent 2,565*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, and wants 2,000*l.* The Keeper of the Prints has spent in purchases 1,329*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, and wants 1,500*l.* Zoology has purchased to the amount of 941*l.* 19*s.*, and asks for 1,000*l.* Botany, more modest than Zoology, has laid out 58*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* on specimens, and asks for 150*l.* Minerals and Fossils has spent 803*l.*, and requires 1,200*l.* Such has been the expenditure in purchases,—and such are the estimates for further acquisitions. We now come to what the several departments have been about. The number of readers—or rather of visits made by readers—has been, we are told in one place, 78,234,—in another part of the same return, 78,533:—or, an average of some 263 per diem:—the Reading Rooms having been kept open 291 days. The number of books returned to the shelves of the General Library from the Reading Rooms was 119,093; to those of the Royal Library, 11,252; to those of the Grenville Library, 387; to the closets in which the books are kept from day to day for the use of the readers, 110,950:—making a total of 241,682, or 830 per diem. The number of volumes added to the Library amounts to 16,208 (including music, maps, and newspapers); of which 837 were presented, 11,793 purchased, and 3,575 received by copyright. The Keeper of the MSS. has been busy cleaning, cataloguing, and stamping. Eleven of the valuable Cottonian MSS. on vellum (including the Chronicle of Roger de Wendover, supposed to have been utterly destroyed), and two Old Royal as well as five Cottonian on paper, all injured in the fire of 1731, have been carefully repaired, inlaid and rebound. The purchases include a Psalter of the tenth century, formerly belonging to the monastery of Stavelot, in the diocese of Liège,—“a remarkably fine Greek MS.” containing the works ascribed to Dionysius the Areopagite,—and the Homilies of Gregory of Nazianzum, “with scholia written in the year 6480 (A.D. 972);” together with nineteen additional volumes of a series of transcripts from the Archives at the Hague, of documents relating to English history, extending from 1588 to 1614 and from 1689 to 1702.—In the “Department of Natural History,” we find that great progress has been made in the arrangement of the contents of Room No. VI.,—its wall cases having been entirely filled with the gigantic Osseous Remains of Edentata and Pachydermata, and that the Central Room of the Northern Zoological Gallery has been devoted to a collection of the Beasts, Birds, Fish, Reptiles, Shells, Sea Eggs, Starfish and Corals found in the British Islands. Of what Antiquities tells us, no information is more pleasing than that “the room appropriated to the exhibition of British and Mediæval objects is completed; the cases are glazed, the shelves are nearly finished, and the painting is in progress.” Nor are his purchases without their interest; including “a silver decadrachm of Alexander the Great, from the collection of Colonel Rawlinson,—the first ever discovered,—“and two very rare British gold coins, having on them the name *TIN*,”—which, if we mistake not, will supply a paragraph to Mr. *Punch*. In the Department of Prints and Drawings Mr. Carpenter has not been idle; his additions including some fine examples of the several schools,—350 prints wanting in the Hollar collection,—and 1,200 portraits, principally of the English series. The Return, it must be admitted, is particularly full; but might be made more complete by containing a return of the actual number of readers possessing tickets of admission to the Reading

Rooms, and how many of that number have left the rooms without a hearty exclamation against the present catalogues of printed books.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE sale on Wednesday next at the London Coffee House, on Ludgate Hill, of the Cadell copyrights of the works and life of Sir Walter Scott is exciting much curiosity and conjecture among publishers, printers, paper-makers and authors. What will they fetch? Who are likely to be the purchasers? Will the Row adventure?—or will it end in some combination of paper-maker and printer, like that of Messrs. Spicer & Clowes for the Catalogue of the Industrial Exhibition? Such are the questions common among publishers, printers, and paper-makers. Authors advert with a sort of professional pride to the enormous sale which the works have already obtained; realizing a fortune of some 130,000*l.* for one publisher alone,—and this when the books themselves had been long in the market, and their author was a bankrupt. The rumour runs, that the Row will hardly venture into the market; and that the biddings towards the last will lie with Mr. Tegg and some combination of printer and paper-maker. The value of the copyrights consists, it is said, (we give but gossip) not so much in the stereotype plates and remaining stock, as in the probable profits of a new and cheap edition of each novel, at half-a-crown, well printed and well papered,—and of a good library edition to supplant, in all choice libraries, the forty-eight volume edition now the best existing.—Wednesday next will settle the question.—What would the works fetch in perpetuity? What would a perpetual copyright of Shakespeare realize on Thursday next at the London Coffee House?

We have seen a very interesting result of the labours of Mr. Charles Richard Weld, the historian of the Royal Society,—and who takes a far more than official interest in all its records. From the charter book of the Society he has collected into a handsome volume fac-similes of the signatures of three hundred of its members,—from the period of its institution down to the present time:—and in an index at the end of the volume he has supplied the date of the election of each. This is useful for reference:—but when we remember what names turn up in the pages of a volume like this, the idea of utility merges in the interest which attaches to looking them over. A more illustrious set of autographs could scarcely be brought together under a common denomination. The book has cost Mr. Weld both labour and money:—labour, because the great value of the charter book forbade him to place it in the hands of any lithographer, and he was therefore obliged to make all the fac-similes himself,—money, because the book is not to be published. A hundred copies only have been taken,—intended for private circulation,—and the stones are rubbed down.—To the living Fellows of the Royal Society, we conceive, this must be a most acceptable tribute.

To provide as much as possible against the dishonest practices which may be expected to arise out of the great concourse of persons soon to be in London, the police authorities are preparing to act with increased rigour and severity in repressing disorders. Thieves by profession are likely to make a bad bargain. Last week it was stated from the Bench, that in every case of petty larceny committed in the public Parks or at the Exhibition during the summer months, a sentence of nine months' hard labour shall be awarded as the minimum of punishment; and where it is found that a former conviction has taken place, the sentence is to be transportation. These strict measures are necessary for the protection of visitors, both home and foreign.

The following regulations, just issued from the General Post-office, will be of interest to many of our provincial and foreign readers.

“Letters addressed ‘Post-office, London,’ or ‘Poste Restante, London,’ are delivered only at the window of the General Post-office, St. Martin’s-le-Grand. The hours of delivery from the Post-office window are from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. When the person applying for letters is a foreigner, he must produce his passport. When a foreigner does not apply in person, but by a messenger despatched for that

purpose, the messenger must produce the passport of the person to whom the letters are addressed, as well as a written order signed and dated by such person. In the case of a messenger being sent for the letters of more persons than one, he must produce the passports and orders from each person. If the applicant for the letters is a subject of the United Kingdom, he must be able to state from what place or district he expects letters before he can receive them. Subjects of States not issuing passports are treated as subjects of the United Kingdom. If letters are directed to individuals simply addressed ‘London’ (and not ‘Post-office,’ or ‘Poste Restante, London,’ they will not be delivered from the window at all, but will be sent out by letter-carrier for delivery at the address furnished by the applicant. Foreign letters addressed ‘Post-office,’ or ‘Poste Restante, London,’ are retained for two months at the Post-office window. Inland letters similarly addressed are retained one month at the window. After the expiration of these periods, both classes of letters are respectively sent to the dead-letter office, to be disposed of in the usual manner. All persons applying for letters at the Post-office window must be prepared to give the necessary explanations to the clerk at the window, in order to prevent mistakes, and to insure the delivery of the letters to the persons to whom they properly belong. It will much facilitate the business of the Post-office, if the words ‘to be called for’ are added to the address of letters which are directed Post-office, London.”

We have some reason to believe that, contrary to the expectations which were confidently entertained, it is not the intention of the Admiralty to send a steamer out this season to Barrow’s Straits.

We find it stated in the morning journals that the Duke of Wellington has refused to present the petition of the heads of houses in Oxford against the Commission of Inquiry into the state of the two Universities. This rebuke from their Chancellor may possibly lead those heads of houses who have hitherto opposed the Royal Commission to reconsider their case, and reflect on the consequences which may result from persisting in the attitude which they have assumed. If presented to the Queen at all, the petition must now be sent through the Home Secretary.

Last week, Owens College in Manchester was opened with the flourishes usual in such cases. Judging from the tone of the meeting and from the character of the lectures which were delivered, there is good reason to hope that this new institution will be able to maintain a useful and honourable position in the north of England. Yet we are not altogether without our fears on its account. With the quarrel about religious teaching, introduced by the Trustees against the express wishes of the founder, our readers are familiar:—that quarrel we must say is not satisfactorily ended. The Trustees have made no public declaration of their view; and they are now engaged in an appeal for additional funds without offering any guarantee for the future. In the programme for the present session, the only paragraph which is connected with religion is one referring to certain lectures that are to be delivered on the Hebrew of the Old Testament, the Greek of the New, and on Scripture History; these lectures need not, of course, be made to convey anything beyond philological and historical information to the students, but it is equally certain that they may be made to teach doctrines. Public opinion in the locality is excited and dubious on this point; and we see no course which can, or which ought to, satisfy the doubts that have been raised as to the integrity of the Trustees’ intentions in so grossly mis-reading the will of the founder, except a distinct avowal on their part of present opinions and the execution of a deed tying them down for the future. Far from thinking, with some well-meaning persons in the town, that the best plan is to let the controversy die off of itself,—we entirely agree with the *Manchester Examiner and Times* that the present is the proper time to obtain the necessary guarantees. If the public have no readier means of enforcing the provisions of the founder’s will against the Trustees than the tedious process of a Chancery suit, they have at least the power to make their own conditions when giving the additional money that is required to erect or alter buildings, and so forth. If the laity abstain from making a rigid provision in favour of secular education at the outset, there is no reason to believe that Trustees so little bound by express stipulations would scruple to convert the institution into a clerical college should it meet their whims at any future time. Much trouble may be avoided by a clear understanding.

Our readers may be reminded that the Meeting of the British Association at Ipswich this year, is to commence on Wednesday, July the 2nd.

M. Henri Delatouche, a man of letters whose name had been for some years almost forgotten by the French literary world in which he at one time played an active part, died recently at the age of sixty-six. He had not been without influence on the literary revolution which under the name of Romanticism took place in France during the first quarter of the present century; and his edition, the first complete one, of the poems of André Chénier in 1819 added fresh fuel to the insurrectionary movement against the old school of classic literature. At a later period M. Delatouche, alarmed at the progress of the innovators whom he at first encouraged, published, under the title of 'La Camaraderie,' a pungent satire on the "mutual admiration" system—to use an American phrase—of the romantic school. To this publication M. Scribe owed the title and subject of one of his cleverest comedies, and M. Delatouche a host of enemies whose attacks served to increase the natural acrimony of his literary disposition. Gifted with unusual perseverance and no inconsiderable talent, he lived a martyr to literary disappointment,—owing partly to an over-estimate of his own powers and partly to a want of sympathy with his fellow-labourers in the field of letters. Of his numerous productions, the best known is undoubtedly the fictitious 'Correspondence between Pope Clement the Fourteenth and Carlo Bertinazzi,' the celebrated Harlequin of Italian comedy, published in 1826,—a work in which he displayed great cleverness, though pandering somewhat too grossly by his attack on the Jesuits to the popular feelings of the day.

The Continental papers report the death, at Berlin, of the Russian philosopher Jacobi.

The bust of the late Prof. Samuel Cooper being finished,—a meeting of the subscribers took place last Saturday at the Thatched House Tavern for the purpose of determining where it should be placed. Many of the pupils of this distinguished surgeon wished to have the bust deposited in the arms of his honourable labours,—within the walls of University College. It was, however, considered by the majority that by far the most appropriate site would be the Council Room of the College of Surgeons, where already exists a series of busts of the distinguished ornaments of the institution. Amongst these, we may name John Hunter, Cline, Abernethy, and Astley Cooper.—Mr. Butler has executed a reduced figure of the bust; a copy of which in Parian is to be presented to every subscriber of one guinea.

Some of our readers may remember our having mentioned, a few months ago [Ath. No. 1202], on the authority of a Calcutta journal, the discovery of enormous fossil eggs in Madagascar. M. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in a recent report to the French Académie des Sciences, furnishes further details; and the arrival of three eggs and some bones belonging to a gigantic bird, which have been presented to the Museum of Natural History in Paris, would seem to leave no room for doubt. Fairy tales are daily thrown into shade by the authentic records of Science. This last discovery appears to have been stumbled on curiously enough. The captain of a merchant vessel trading to Madagascar noticed one day a native who was using for domestic purposes a vase which much resembled an enormous egg, and on questioning him was informed that many such were to be found in the interior of the island. As we before said, the largest of these eggs—of which we gave the dimensions doubtingly, we confess, in our former number—would hold two gallons. The volume equals that of 135 hen's eggs. Some doubts were at first entertained as to the nature of the animal to which the fossil bones belonged; but M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire—a competent judge in such matters—has pronounced them to be those of a bird to which he has given the name of *Epiornis*.

The last portion of the wooden hoarding which has so long screened the front of Buckingham Palace is now in course of being removed. The enlarged area facing it in the Park remains in a very unsettled and unsightly state. Can it be that

further changes are contemplated in this quarter? We notice that the plan has not been carried out exactly,—the pattern of the open space being different on the one side from what it is on the other. There are no signs as yet of the long-talked-of bridge across the ornamental water in St. James's Park being commenced. The ill-fated erection formerly thrown across this water was found to be of great convenience during the last large influx of foreign visitors—when the Allied Sovereigns visited the Prince Regent. An additional wing is to be added to the barracks in this Park, for the accommodation of the household troops.—Speaking of the public Parks, we have still to express our annoyance that nothing has yet been done towards clearing the Serpentine of its many impurities. In other respects, Hyde Park is in a neglected and disgraceful condition. In the early spring of the year, it has been the custom for some time past to repair the wear and waste of the previous summer. In a place so public, the paths soon get out of condition, and broad belts on either side are trodden bare of grass. This is the case at present, to a very great extent,—yet we do not observe that anything is in progress of being done to restore the waste. Now, as this soft verdure is the essential charm of our country in the eyes of strangers, we think it ought to be presented in its fairest aspect. The ground will no doubt be trampled bare enough in some places ere the season is out,—but that is no reason why we should not begin at our best.

The French papers report the discovery of a *Comédie-Ballet*, written by Molière in 1654, which has never been published in any of the numerous editions of his works. M. Lacroix, better known as the *Bibliophile Jacob*, has been so fortunate as to find it hidden among the volumes of the National Library of Paris. It is entitled '*Le Ballet des Incompréhensibles*,' and appears to have been written by order of the Prince de Conti, and acted before him at Montpellier by Molière himself and other persons of the Prince's circle. The fact of its having remained so long unknown is explained by the circumstance of a few copies only having been printed for the favoured spectators. The plot is said to be ingenious and the verses not unworthy of the author of '*Les Femmes Savantes*.' It is well known that when the Prince de Conti presided over the States of Languedoc in 1654 he invited thither Molière and his company. For the former, indeed, he professed so much admiration that he offered him the confidential situation of secretary. The poet declined the proposal; but it seems natural enough that he should have shown his gratitude for the offer by composing for his patron one of those entertainments which cost him so little trouble. This same Prince de Conti, brother of the Grand Condé, who was at one time so passionately fond of theatricals that he used to make it his occupation to seek out subjects for new plays,—at a later period wrote a treatise entitled '*Traité de la Comédie et des Spectacles selon la Tradition de l'Eglise*,' in which theatres were severely condemned on religious grounds, and Molière was personally and violently attacked.—It would have been indeed unfortunate if the poet had foregone his dramatic career for the sake of such unstable princely favour.

We notice the appearance of a new French Review published, weekly, under the somewhat comprehensive title of *La Politique Nouvelle*. In this country such a circumstance would be worthy of notice only in the case of the new publication recommending itself,—but in Paris the attempt is one of which most of our readers will scarcely appreciate the boldness. Up to the present day, the *Revue des deux Mondes* has been the only undertaking of the kind which has proved successful; the rivals which have sprung up from time to time having all failed in turn in spite of the persevering efforts of their founders and the co-operation of able pens. Indeed, in the sense which we attach to the word review our neighbours may be said to possess none—the *Revue des deux Mondes* and its competitors being properly speaking magazines, in which literary criticism holds a comparatively small place. Tales, essays, short dramatic pieces, and more especially politics, make up the

chief matter,—while the critic is generally confined to his *feuilleton* in the lower story of a daily paper. The newly imposed obligation, however, of signing every article of the periodical press, even to the most trifling paragraph, bids fair to rob criticism in France—at least as far as contemporaries are concerned—of all freedom and independence, and to make the already disproportionate domain of politics still more extensive. *La Politique Nouvelle*, as the name indicates, comes before the public as the champion of the new republican régime as opposed to the conservative tendencies of the older established Review, and offers battle with a promising array of names of future contributors. As more especially interesting to some of our readers, we may mention that the department of English reviews is confided to M. Léon de Wailly, the author of '*Stella and Vanessa*' and the translator of Burns; whose name promises a knowledge and intelligent appreciation of English literature which our authors do not often find united in their French reviewers. The first two numbers before us contain contributions from the brilliant and caustic pen of Eugene Pelletan, and a serial from a favourite of the English public, Madame Charles Reybaud. Whatever may be the result to the competitors, the French public and authors must both be gainers by competition of some kind in the field of literary journalism.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PAUL MALL.

THE GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and SKETCHES in OILS, comprising works by the most eminent living Artists, is OPEN from Ten till dusk daily.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.; Season Tickets, 3s.

J. L. GRUNDY, Manager.

Will close in a few days.

EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART, at the Gallery of the Old Water Colour Society, 3, Pall Mall East, OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s. SAMUEL STEPHEN, Sec.

"A more interesting and instructive Exhibition, comprising more first-class works, from a larger number of the highest names in Modern English Art, has perhaps never before been opened in this country."

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, incorporated by Royal Charter.—THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, from 9 A.M. until dusk.—Admission, 1s. J. ALLEN, Secretary.

Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

THE CLASSIC PANORAMA of the NILE—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—A vivid realization of all that is picturesque in scenery, grand in architecture, and interesting in detail, throughout the three countries of Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia. At Three and Eight o'clock, with a Lecture by Mr. Hingston; and explanatory notes by Selim Aga, a native of Central Africa.—Seals, 2s.; Pitt, 1s. 6d.; Balcony, 1s.

"Replete with information. A most interesting and instructive exhibition."—*The Times*.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—LAST WEEK BEFORE EASTER of the Diorama of the OVERLAND MAIL. The Proprietors beg respectfully to announce that for the gratification of the numerous visitors expected in London during the ensuing season, they have determined on entirely renovating the above Diorama and to make several additions. It will therefore close on SATURDAY NEXT, March 25, and re-open on Monday.—The Diorama illustrating "OUR NATIVE LAND" will continue open daily as usual, at 2 and 7 o'clock.—Admission to each Diorama, 1s., 2s. 6d. and 3s.

NOW OPEN.—HOLY LAND DIORAMA.—At the Gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall Mall, a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA of SYRIA and PALESTINE, conveying the spectator from Egypt, on the track of the Israelites, to Mount Sinai, and through Edom to the Promised Land and the City of Jerusalem; thence, carrying him to the shores of the Mediterranean, past Acre, Tyre, Sidon, and Beyroul, to Lebanon; then through Galilee to Samaria. Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.

THE ORIGINAL DIORAMA, Regent's Park.—NOW EXHIBITING, Two highly interesting Pictures, each 70 feet high and 50 feet wide, representing MOUNT ÆTNA, in Sicily, during an Eruption; and the ROYAL CASTLE of STOLZENFELS on the Rhine, with various effects. Admission to both Pictures only One Shilling.—Children under twelve years, half-price. Open from Ten till dusk.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 6.—Col. Sabine, Treasurer, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read 'On the Rolling Motion of a Cylinder,' by the Rev. H. Moseley.—We may mention that the time for proposing candidates for election into the Royal Society this year has elapsed. The number of candidates is thirty-eight;—which exceeds the number in any previous year since the introduction of the new election regulations. Out of the above number it will be the duty of the Council to select fifteen, who will be recommended to the Society for election.

GEOLOGICAL.—*March 12.*—W. Hopkins, Esq. President, in the chair.—C. Johnston, Esq. and Capt. R. Strachey were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—“On the Fossil Plants of Scarborough,” by C. J. F. Bunbury, Esq. In this paper were described ten species of ferns, calamites, &c. from the sandstones and shales of the oolite series in the neighbourhood of Scarborough and Whitby. These rocks, the author remarks, have for many years been known to geologists as being singularly rich in fossil remains of plants, equally remarkable for their beautiful state of preservation as for the variety of forms assembled within a small space. It may be said, indeed, that but for the “plant-beds” at Gristhorpe, Cloughton, Haiburn, and Whitby, but little would have been known of the vegetation of the Jurassic period. The following is a list of the plants described:—1. *Sphenopteris nephrocarpa*, n. s.; 2. *Baiera (?) gracilis*, n. s.; 3. *Schizopteris gracilis*, Bean, M.S.; 3. *Sagenopteris cuneata*, Morris, Cat. Otopteris, L. & H.; 4. *Pecopteris capitata*, Phill.; 5. *Pecopteris Williamsoni*, Brong., *Acrostichites*, Goep., *Pecopteris curta*, Phill.; 6. *Pecopteris exilis*, Phill., *P. obtusa*, L. & H., *Cyatheites obtusifolius*, Goep.; 7. *Equisetum (Asterophyllites) laterale*, L. & H.; 8. *Calamites giganteus*, Bean, M.S.; 9. *Cryptomerites divaricatus*, n. s.; 10. *Palisia (?) Williamsoni*, Brong., *Lycopodites Williamsoni*, Brong. and L. & H., *L. uncinifolius*, Phill., *Walchia Williamsoni*, Morris, Cat.—“On the Occurrence of upright Calamites near Pictou,” by J. Dawson, Esq.—“Additional Remarks on the Structure of Calamites,” by J. S. Dawes, Esq. In addition to a detailed résumé of the observations of the continental naturalists on the structure of the Calamite and a critical comparison of the different views entertained by them, the author referred to his former communications on the subject, and detailed some additional observations which he had lately made, — remarking that in some parts of their structure the calamites more especially seemed to bear greater or less resemblance to the Sigillaria, Halonia, Lepidodendra, and other plants of the coal formation.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—*March 10.*—“On the Architecture of Nineveh, as elucidated by Recent Discoveries,” by J. Fergusson, Esq. The writer described the situation and leading features of the different palaces explored by Mr. Layard; but in considering the architecture of Nineveh, a subject hitherto little noticed, confined himself to the ruins of Khorsabad, which, under the direction of M. Botta, have been more fully investigated than any other mound. This palace, like those of Nimroud, comprises a number of court-yards, and several large apartments of small width compared with their length, separated by walls in some instances twenty-one feet thick. The winged bulls are nearly double the size of those in the British Museum. Col. Rawlinson has discovered that although the majority of the inscriptions refer to warfare and conquest, yet, those in the state apartments are undoubtedly on some architectural subject; being, so far as his present knowledge enables him to decipher them, descriptions, repeated again and again, of the building itself.—The main feature of Mr. Fergusson’s paper was, a restoration of the upper part and roof of this palace; of which he exhibited a view and section. He conceives that a terrace roof was sustained, at some height above the chambers, on wooden pillars, similar in character to those of Persepolis; the interval between the roof and the top of the walls forming open galleries for the admission of light and air, whilst the space was not great enough to admit of the direct rays of the sun entering the chambers. This mode of construction he illustrated by reference to an ancient mosque in India, which presented exactly the same features. The existence of the Ionic order and other Greek forms, as well as the use of the arch in the architecture of Assyria, was adverted to; and Mr. Fergusson gave a brief chronology of that empire, with reference to the interesting remains which have excited so much attention.—A discussion followed the reading. The lecturer’s restorations were admitted to be ingenious and plausible; and a hope

was expressed that Mr. Layard might yet succeed in finding some traces of the original position of the supposed wooden columns.—Mr. Penrose exhibited and displayed the working of an instrument for drawing the Ionic volute: and Mr. Rogers exhibited some carved book covers.—It was resolved, that the Royal Gold Medal of the Institute be presented to Prof. Donaldson, in consideration of his professional abilities and his zealous devotion to the literature and practice of Art and architecture, and more especially of his unwearied exertions to promote the interests of the Institute, of which he was one of the founders.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.** Royal Institution, 4 (Laboratory).—“On Animal Chemistry,” by Dr. Bence Jones.
—Geographical, 8.—“Notes on Southern and Central Africa, recently received,”—“On the Geography of Southern Peru,” by Mr. W. Bollaert.
—British Architects, 8.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—“On the Geographical Distribution of Organized Beings,” by Prof. E. Forbes.
—Civil Engineers.—“On the Navigation of Newry,” by Sir John Rennie.
—Zoological, 9.—Scientific Business.
WED. Royal Institution, 4 (Laboratory).—“On Animal Chemistry,” by Dr. Bence Jones.
—Society of Arts, 8.—Continuation of Mr. Jopling’s paper, “On Practical Geometrical Curves, and on his Researches in new curved Sections of the Cone,”—“Helicographs,” by Mr. Penrose.
—Geological, half-past 8.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—“On some Mechanical Principles, and their Practical Application,” by the Rev. J. Barlow.
—Royal, half-past 8.
—Antiquaries, 8.
—Royal Society of Literature, 4.
—Numismatic, 7.
FRI. Royal Institution, half-past 8.—“On the Connexion of Chemical Forces with the Polarization of Light,” by Mr. Nevil St. Maskelyne.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—“On the Non-Metallic Elements,” by Prof. Brande.
—Medical, 8.

PHOTOGRAPHY ON GLASS.—We have been requested by Mr. Mayall to add to his account of the new photographic process which appeared in our columns last week (*ante*, p. 304) the name of the gentleman from whom he obtained it—and to whom its invention is due. By a mere inadvertence this was omitted last week. To M. Martens, an artist of Paris, belongs the credit of what Mr. Mayall calls “one of the most brilliant discoveries ever made in sun painting:”—and one of Mr. Mayall’s objects in his communication was, to call attention to that gentleman’s claim.

FINE ARTS

The Stones of Venice. Vol. I. The Foundations.
By John Ruskin. With Illustrations drawn by the Author. Smith, Elder & Co.

We may safely predict that many will be the starts and startings, and sundry the wincings, that will be produced by the additional *corpus* of architectural doctrine and criticism just put forth by Mr. Ruskin. Whatever reception it may obtain from the press and the public, it cannot fail to prove distasteful to professional men generally,—more especially so to one or two who will feel themselves personally aggrieved by some of the writer’s remarks. His censures are so widely flung about, his denunciations are so dogmatic and curt, his doctrine is so directly counter to all the teachings and practices of our own time, and so subversive of nearly all hitherto received authority, that those who are otherwise at variance with each other will make common cause against Mr. Ruskin as their common foe. They who might have acquiesced in his sweeping condemnation of “the pestilent art of the Renaissance” will be horrified by his declaring the towers of York Minster to be no better than “confectioner’s Gothic!” They who would excuse his pointing to Early English capitals as exhibiting “a barbarism of triple grossness”—or his talking of “the dissolute dullness of English Flamboyant,” and of “bewildered Tudor”—will be wrought at his presuming to depose the Ionic from the rank of a legitimate, *bona fide* order,—or at his now applying the epithet “detestable” to Alhambra decoration, as he had previously done to our English Perpendicular style. “The idiocies of the present day” is an expression ill calculated to propitiate in his favour either the profession or their employers.

Mr. Ruskin ought, therefore, to be prepared for a good deal of sturdy resistance, in various quarters, to the several opinions promulgated in his

new work. To what quarter can he turn for aid,—or even for sympathy? He will not find either in Regent and Oxford Streets:—for he decidedly disapproves of “the wasteful finery” of shops. There will be none in Pall Mall and its neighbourhood:—for he sneers at the “feeble coxcombry of club-houses.” He will get none at the Treasury:—for he speaks of the new façade as “a singularity bad example.” He can have few friends among the various dealers in manufactured ornaments, or in the class of decorators generally:—as few among railway directors and shareholders. The followers of Vitruvius, of Sansovino, and of Palladio must look on him as their declared enemy, and as an utter barbarian in taste. Shall he turn to the Roman Catholics for admirers and supporters? They must regard him as a most “pestilent” heretic. Even had he let their creed alone, there is one rather conspicuous member of their body to whom he must have given such mortal offence, that he would willingly join, no doubt, in an *outrage* of the book, since here he may not of the author. Speaking of Mr. Pugin, in the article of the Appendix headed “Modern Romanist Art,” Mr. Ruskin makes no scruple of expressing himself thus daringly and dogmatically:—

“One might have put this man under a pix, and left him, one should have thought; but he has been brought forward, and partly received, as an example of the effect of ceremonial splendour on the mind of a great architect. It is very necessary, therefore, that all those who have felt sorrow at this should know at once that he is not a great architect, but one of the smallest possible or conceivable architects: and that by his own account and setting forth of himself.”

For a sentence so summary from a self-invented hierophant of art Mr. Pugin will perhaps console himself by reflecting that he is condemned in very excellent company. He has for companions in his misery such men as Veronese and Rubens, Claude and Canova. Of the last-mentioned artist, Mr. Ruskin says:—“The admiration of Canova I hold to be one of the most deadly symptoms in the civilization of the upper classes in the present century.” Pretty strong that,—and raising, many will think, a question as to the condition of the writer’s mind. Neither will Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Garbett much relish the notice bestowed respectively on them.—A writer whose hand is thus against everybody must expect to find a variety of hands against him. It may be questioned if this is worth while. The flippancy of the book robs it of all authority,—and the dogmatism has an extravagance about it which is much too amusing to be dangerous.

Thus far we have intimated to our readers the stirring kind of stuff that is to be found scattered up and down throughout this goodly volume of four hundred and odd pages. To give a methodical account of its contents must be left to those journals which profess to take especial cognizance of architecture:—and they ought to welcome it as a *grain of wheat de resistance*, which will afford them cut-and-come-again as long and as often as they please. We, however, must be content with a few slices, and with having helped ourselves to some of the seasoning.

One thing which comes properly within our province for remark is, among Mr. Ruskin’s affections, his *penchant* for mystical and metaphorical titles. “The Seven Lamps of Architecture” was a title which successfully defied professional men to guess beforehand what they might expect from so curiously named a book. The title of a pamphlet just published by the same writer is likely to occasion some ludicrous mistakes; for should the country gentleman order Mr. Ruskin’s “Notes on the Construction of Sheep-folds” under the idea of its relating to the management and housing of sheep, he will be greatly surprised to find that he has been inveigled, under a most pastoral pretence, into purchasing a theological essay concerning church discipline and doctrine. “The Stones of Venice” is a title which, though less mystical than the first of the above and less misleading than the second, is yet not very clearly expressive of the subject which the author has in hand.

The headings of several chapters are in a similar style of fanciful mystification. The first chapter, bearing the title of “The Quarry,” answers to its denomination only in a very strained and far-fetched

since, instead of treating, as might be expected, of the various kinds of stone employed by the Venetians in their structures, it turns out to be a rapid sketch of the rise and political and moral condition of the State. "The Material of Ornament" is another arbitrarily chosen title,—and with a rather incorrect one; the chapter so headed treating of ornament only abstractedly and with regard to its simple elementary forms, together with the sources whence they are or may be derived. Then, again, as if on purpose to make us stare, the final chapter of the volume is whimsically entitled "The Vestibule;" and might with equal propriety have been denominated either the overture or the prologue,—as, in fact, it is to the second volume,—which is to give us a critical description of the principal architectural monuments of mediæval Venice, before true Art was withered by the pestilential sirocco of the Renaissance.

Such at least, so far as we can at present make out, is the plan of this strange work. What we get in "The Foundations" is, the author's theory and doctrine of the elements of architecture; the first nineteen chapters being on constructive forms,—the others on the forms of decoration. With this explanation, our readers will probably be at no loss to understand the scheme of the book before us; but it would be easier for us to write a continuous commentary that would form a volume of nearly equal bulk with the one commented on, than to draw up an outline description sufficiently succinct, yet sufficiently accurate, of its contents, and of the writer's most prominent ideas and opinions. The difficulty is increased because the principles laid down and commented on in the text could hardly be made at all intelligible without the accompanying plates and diagrams.

We might, indeed, transfer to our columns some of the outpourings of Mr. Ruskin's "eloquence;" but we are content to leave them to be exhibited by the admirers of whimsically studied quaintness, or of such mere fustian rant—including not a little cant also—as may be found at page 339 and in the immediately following ones. Here, by-the-by, Mr. Ruskin schoolmasters Mr. Garbett for denying that all natural forms are beautiful,—and appealing to "that stale, second-hand, one-sided, and misunderstood saying of Raffaele's," that the artist's object should be to make things not as Nature makes them, but as she *would* make them.

Mr. Ruskin is not, however, invariably on stilts. Some of his comparisons are as low as his sentimental flights are lofty. He lets us see more than once that he can exchange the buskin for the sock; as, for instance, when he compares the base of the York column to a huge "sausage,"—or when he compares the bases of the columns in the porch of Hanover Chapel to so many piles of "collection-plates!" Another comparison in the hazy style occurs at page 193; where, as one of the sins of Renaissance architects, Mr. Ruskin charges them with constructing the heads of windows "on the principle of a hat with its crown sewn up!" Now, we have seen pediments over windows likened to "cocked hats;"—but what resemblance can possibly be discerned between the head of any window and a hat with its crown sewn up is beyond our ability to conjecture.—Mr. Ruskin, we believe, wanted only to be "funny."

Though somewhat undignified, such whimsical allusions may be overlooked:—not so Mr. Ruskin's capricious and arbitrary innovations in architectural language. Its vocabulary has been of late years considerably enlarged by the addition of terms first coined by Willis and others, whose propriety and distinctiveness have caused them to be generally adopted; whereas those here originated by Mr. Ruskin are calculated rather to disturb and confuse than to enlarge our stock of technical terms. What is gained by substituting "wall-veil" for "wall," or "the former term implies no more than the other?" or what by calling a pier "a coagulated wall?"—which expression might itself be called a coagulated one. Far from being rendered more copious, technical language would be actually impoverished by some of Mr. Ruskin's innovations. He discards the word "spiral," and substitutes that of "bevel,"—as if the latter signified just as much as the other; and he does so for no better reason than that he

has a dislike to the word "spiral,"—wherefore, it may be presumed that he is unacquainted with its etymology. We may be excused, then, for informing him that it comes from the verb to *display*.*—the oblique surface produced by cutting off the angle of the pier of a window, &c., becoming thereby *displayed* or *splayed*.—More unwarrantable still is the rejection of the term "coping," and Mr. Ruskin's employment of that of "cornice" instead. This is confounding together things that are essentially different,—and therefore ought to be plainly distinguished by different appellations. About as reasonable and convenient is his reduction of the number of the Orders to two,—viz., Doric and Corinthian!—to the utter extinction, it would seem, of the Ionic; because, although he will not allow it to be a distinct Order, he does not inform us with which of the other two it is to be classed as a variety. It can scarcely be so with the Doric: while it is certain that it is not an offshoot from the Corinthian,—it having been perfected almost before the latter had begun to show itself at all.

How offensive many of Mr. Ruskin's opinions and remarks must prove to many here at home may be easily guessed from those which we have quoted; nor is he likely to obtain favour anywhere else,—not even at Venice itself. His condemnation of Sansovino and Palladio cancels the obligation accruing from his eulogium on the Ducal Palace. His doctrine suits no European latitude; neither that of Paris nor that of Rome—neither that of Munich nor that of Berlin. It will not recommend itself at St. Petersburg, nor in Edinburgh—and just as little at New York. It runs counter to a host of deeply-rooted prejudices; some of them very convenient, others very respectable. Were it adopted, all our professors would have to go to school again; our architects—leading ones and others—to sit down meekly at the feet of the new self-dubbed Gamaliel, Mr. Ruskin. Such humility and docility are not to be looked for.—However, they might be wise to profit by such really wholesome advice and sound as well as ingenious remarks as may be discovered scattered up and down throughout a stratum of transcendental conceits and fantastical phraseology.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, MR. COSTA.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 26, will be repeated HANDEL'S Oratorio, "SAMSON." Vocalists:—Misses Birch, Dolby, Mr. Locke, Mr. Whitworth, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Orchestra, the most extensive available in Exeter Hall, will consist of (including 10 double basses) nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 5s.; Reserved Seats in Area or Gallery, 2s.; Central Area, numbered Seats, 10s. 6d.—at the Society's sole Office, 6, Exeter Hall, or of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing Cross.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—To the selection of music for last Wednesday's Monthly Concert almost unqualified praise may be given. The first act consisted of the "Credo" to Sebastian Bach's Mass in B minor, in which the *solos* were taken by Miss Kearns, Mdlle. Graumann and Signor Marchesi—a very pleasing *Offertorium*, by Mr. E. Fitzwilliam, sung by Mrs. Endersohn and *encored*—and Mozart's Motett "Ne pulvis et cinis," with the *solo* by Signor Marchesi.—The second part consisted of the second act of Gluck's "Orfeo," in which the music of "Orfeo" was sung by Mdlle. Graumann; lastly, the overture (*encored*) and the sea-shore scene from Weber's "Oberon," including the grand *scena* "Ocean," which was finely delivered by Mrs. Endersohn, with almost all the power and brilliancy, and none of the vulgarity, of the original *Reiza*.

The main interest of the evening—to every musician, nothing less than absorbing—was, the music of Sebastian Bach. To the grandeur of this many an English student has been able to speak by the eye—but no untravelled one, heretofore, by the ear. In its enormous difficulty lies the excuse for the long silence in which this Mass has lain, and the reason why it never can be executed with perfect ease under the average conditions of musical execution. A body of picked voices, devoting themselves exclusively to the choral practice of

* Instead of having their tails cut off, words are sometimes abbreviated by being beheaded; by which process "hospital," for instance, is converted into "spital," although the author of a certain architectural dictionary is pleased to make *spital* the etymon of the other word.—therefore, no doubt, also derives "omnibus" from "bass."

this music, as the Papal singers did to the music of Palestrina, might possibly arrive at unwavering precision in time, tone, tune and expression:—but were this attained, then must come the orchestra with all its tissue of independent designs—some wrought out by instruments now obsolete—not to speak of *solo* performers who should be as firm as *automata* in their execution of vocal passages totally beyond the bounds of all known fancy, in which, moreover, the fitness of the music to the words has been not seldom overlooked—yet who are called on to acquit themselves as artists, not as *automata*. All these truths taken into account as so many stones of the bridge which will for ever separate the domains of Giant Bach the scarcely accessible from Giant Handel the majestically familiar,—the former in right of his choral music must be enthroned as a giant in stature equal to, if not exceeding, the latter. The pomp of the opening of the "Credo," with its artful intertexture and stupendous harmonies, the deep expression and dramatic modulations of the "Et incarnatus," the jubilant glory of the "Et resurrexit" and the confession succeeded by triumph in the final chorus from the "Confiteor" up to the "Amen," were absorbing (to repeat our epithet in default of a better) in the dignity of their first ideas and the consummate science and unexpectedness with which these are amplified. Let it be added that the extreme difficulty of this music will be most largely felt by the scientific ear. It appears to have come naturally, not to have been strained for,—giving an impression of boundless resource, not of extravagance assumed to conceal real parsimony; and thus the general listener is mystified. While the structure is really as intricate as the most ancient labyrinth, it is seemingly merely vast, well-proportioned, and rich in details. Thus much in statement of our impressions of the choruses. The *solos* are strange,—and, we think, of an inferior excellence:—such beauty of melody as they contain being chiefly given to the orchestral *ritornels*. In the duet "Et in unum Dominum" two *soprano* voices are perpetually taxed, in reply, with the most harassing divisions of time and the strangest setting of the Latin text. Yet, were this duet once thoroughly mastered, it might possibly sound as naturally flowing as "Cantando un di." So, again, the *bass solo* in the "Et resurrexit" is tantamount to the most crabbed of *solfeggi*:—while throughout the air "Et in spiritum sanctum," with its lovely pastoral *ritornel* for the *oboe* (why pastoral to such words?), the singer has to grope his way, distanced often than supported by the accompaniment, through zig-zag mazes of sound, where the eye must lead him because the ear offers no assistance—and in which the mind suggests no clue—so arbitrarily purposeless seems the ordinance of the song, if the words are studied. In these *bass solos* (the former one especially) Signor Marchesi deserves high praise. One slight slip allowed for, they were delivered with firmness of style, welcome flexibility and fullness of voice, and propriety of expression. Long as are our scattered remarks, we must still hope that Mr. Hullah will perform this "Credo" again, to enable us on future occasions to approach it more nearly and to characterize it more minutely.—We have space left only to commend Mdlle. Graumann for the vocal finish and pleasing expression with which she delivered the music of Gluck. Last of all, and above all, did Mr. Hullah's chorus merit no common measure of approval for its steadiness in time and tune throughout its task. Here and there it was timid,—but only where most other choirs would have stopped short or gone astray.

CONCERTS OF CHAMBER MUSIC.—Mdlle. Graumann—the most pleasing of German *mezzo-soprano* within our recollection—received her friends on Monday;—on which day, also, was given the second of Mr. Kjalmark's entertainments. On Tuesday, the second of Mr. W. S. Bennett's and of M. Rousselot's Chamber-Concerts were held.—M. Mühlensfeldt, too, has been "at home" during the week.—We can but enumerate these entertainments, and single out the third *Musical Evening* of Mr. Lucas, on Thursday, for the sake of the

posthumous Quintett by Mendelssohn, which was performed on that occasion. This is a gift of first-rate value to competent players; and competent in the best sense of the word must they be to do justice to the force and vivacity of the opening *allegro* and *finale*, both in B flat major, both in Mendelssohn's gayest humour, which, however gay, was never trifling. In place of *minuet* there is a quaint *andante* in G minor,—in character something betwixt a popular melody and one of the old-fashioned dance-measures of which Bach, and Handel, and Scarlatti, and Couperin loved to avail themselves to relieve their most scientific compositions. The *adagio* in D minor is of loftier quality,—like the two first movements of the composer's posthumous Quartett in F minor, betokening an advance upwards into those regions of sublime passion which before our author only Beethoven entered. Whereas former instrumental *adagios* by Mendelssohn have a certain scholastic character, almost precluding contrast and variety,—this movement, based on a noble idea, is diversified by new figures of accompaniment and episodic devices, with a play of fancy to which its composer seemed only wakening when he was bidden to cease altogether.—In particular, the close where the large and elevated melody in the major key, after being uttered by the violoncello, is divided among the five instruments in full harmony, is sublime.—The Quintett was very finely played by M. Sainton, the Messrs. Blagrove, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Lucas.

ROYAL ACADEMY CONCERTS.—The first of these was in every respect as a students' concert more promising than most of the meetings of recent seasons. It made known to us three fresh and good voices in Miss Oakley, Miss Browne and Miss Freeman:—it encouraged us to hope for a composer in Mr. C. Steggall, by whom a part of the opening of a mass was given,—the 'Gloria' being effective and, in some points, new. Lastly, it accredited to us a well-trained pianoforte player in Mr. Cusins,—who gave Mendelssohn's second Concerto with considerable brilliancy and force.—The chorus, moreover, seemed better practised than it has of late been. The compositions performed were, Mendelssohn's Psalm in E flat, 'O come, let us worship,' brought forward some few seasons ago by Mr. Hullah, and Beethoven's least happy work but one,—for such we must style his 'Mount of Olives.'

PRINCESS'S.—An abridged version of MM. Granger and X. de Montepin's drama 'Pauline,' by Mr. Oxenford, was produced here on Monday last. The interest of the plot is old and worn out, and the merit of the play consists almost entirely in its structure. The story and the dialogue are nothing. The latter consists of commonplaces, relying for effect on the manner of the performer. A rich lady in Bengal, attracted by the valiant behaviour of Count Horace de Beaupré (Mr. Kean) during a tiger hunt, in which she believes him to have perished, cherishes a secret sentiment for his memory. When afterwards domesticated in the north of France, and about to be married to her cousin Lucien (Mr. J. Vining), she is surprised by a visit from Count Horace, who arrives in time to save Lucien from a boar while hunting. After a brief struggle, Pauline (Mrs. Kean) consents to resign her cousin for a lover whom she has believed to be dead, but who is thus restored. The marriage proves unhappy. The wonderful calmness of the Count's character, his indifference to danger, and his invincible dexterity, which had formed the fascination that originally spell-bound the lady's affections, now, with other circumstances, lead to a sense of mystery and suspicion alike perplexing and distressing. Two strange companions and a Malay servant help to excite the terrors of the newly married countess. Arrived at their chateau, and left alone at night while a storm rages without, these terrors reach their climax. She finds a secret panel leading to a private staircase: and hearing some one ascending the steps,—she retreats to a couch and feigns sleep. The panel opens, and Horace enters in a blouse. Believing her in slumber, he retires. After a while, she follows through the panel; and becomes witness

of proceedings between him and his bandit companions and a fair captive for the possession of whom the latter dispute. Horace suddenly puts an end to the controversy by shooting the unfortunate lady. Pauline shrieks:—and thus discovered, falls herself into peril. Between the second and third acts a year elapses. Pauline is stated to be dead, slain by robbers; and Count Horace is the suitor of her cousin Gabrielle,—the heiress to Pauline's wealth. Lucien, however, arrives just in time to prevent the marriage, and tears up the contract in presence of the Count:—who demands satisfaction. At this moment, Pauline enters dressed in black. It appears that she had been confined in a subterranean cell, and was believed to have been starved to death; but Lucien had rescued her. The Count might now, notwithstanding his crimes, have effected a reconciliation,—for Pauline still loves him. But the desperate man insists on arranging a duel across the table with Lucien,—one pistol only to be loaded with ball, and the weapons to be drawn by chance. The duel is fought in the presence of friends. Horace receives the cousin's fire and falls.

Such is the piece:—the sole interest of which lies in the calm and cold bearing of the hero, and in the devotion and agitation of the heroine. The manners are throughout those of polite drawing-room society, without levity or wit. In the two leading characters Mr. and Mrs. Kean appeared perfectly at home,—and produced an effect which showed how well the piece had been put together for stage working.—It was quite successful.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday we had another opportunity of judging of Mr. William Wallack's tragic capacity. His new part was *Macbeth*. We found our former impressions corroborated; first, in respect to the composite nature of his style,—next, as to his power of original conception,—and thirdly, as to his talent as an executant. Mr. Wallack's conception of *Macbeth*, however, is not so pure as his idea of *Othello*,—blending as it occasionally does with the ordinary stage traditions. Much of *Macbeth's* primitive nobleness was preserved in the early scenes; and the remorse felt for the murder and during its perpetration was discriminated from mere moral cowardice,—but not in all respects sufficiently. The dagger soliloquy was well delivered; but Mr. Wallack's manner of contemplating the ghost was too material,—too Forrest-like. In other minute points we caught traces of Macready and others. These resemblances may result from our own associations:—should they be intentional on the part of the young actor, we advise him to discard the habit of imitation, and trust entirely to himself. With his obvious mental and physical requisites, he may safely do so. We have likewise to repeat our former counsel,—that he should not stop the current of passion by an affected metaphysical analysis of the expressions which are its vehicle. Mr. Wallack's manner of saying to the apparition "Had I three ears I'd hear thee" was altogether wrong. The poet meant not deliberation,—but vehemence. On the whole, however, the *Macbeth* was a masterly performance,—thoughtful, emotional and picturesque—though not throughout equal, and sometimes deficient in stateliness.—The due impression of the early scenes with his wife was seriously impaired by the apparent want of that influence which it was the poet's intention that Lady *Macbeth* should exercise over her lord. With much effort, Miss Addison failed to illustrate this; and some of her expedients for effect proved so eccentric as to endanger the gravity of the situation. The rest of the tragedy was respectfully performed.

DRURY LANE.—A new piece entitled 'A Morning Call' has been produced at this house. It is from the pen of Mr. Dance. Mr. Anderson and Mrs. Nisbett fill the characters of a gay country baronet (Sir Edward Ardent) and a coquetting widow (Mrs. Chillingtone), whose courtship, with its bickerings and jealousies, forms the theme of the piece.—It was successful. It should be added, that Mr. Dance is obviously indebted for his leading idea to M. Alfred de Musset's celebrated French proverb, 'Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte

ou fermée.'—The little drama was preceded by the revival of the musical farce of 'The Turnpike Gate.'

OLYMPIC.—'Charles King' is the title of a new drama produced at this theatre. It is from the pen of Mr. Holcroft. The plot turns on two character-parts:—a French girl, *Mimi*, with broken English, played by Mrs. Stirling; and a Dutchman, *Peter van Pousen*, by Mr. Leigh Murray. These serve to connect together certain anecdotal items of Charles the Second's time, in which the old familiar erotic licences constitute the complexities of the interest.—The piece was moderately successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The programme of the *Royal Italian Opera* has been issued since we wrote last. The *prime donne* remain as last year, Mesdames Grisi, Castellani, and Viardot,—with Mdle. Morra in place of Mdle. Vera. For *contralti*, Mdle. Vintale and Mdle. Angri are engaged. The tenors are, as last season, Signor Mario, Tamberlik, Maralti, &c. &c. Among *baritoni*, Signor Salvatore replaces, we suppose, Signor Tamburini,—Signor Ronconi returning. Among the deep basses, the list of which includes Herr Formes, Signori Tagliafico, Polonini, &c. &c., Signor Bianchi (from Berlin) is the new name.—The new works promised to be given are M. Aubert's 'L'Enfant Prodigue,' and M. Goussier's 'Sapho,'—with some from the following list:—'Il Flauto Magico,'—'Les Martyrs,' by Donizetti,—'Euryanthe,'—'La Vestale,'—'Fidelio,'—and the 'Faust' of Spohr.—All other arrangements remain as they were:—the theatre now having already a repertory comprising thirty-three works,—or, in other words, nearly all the operas adapted to a large theatre which keep the stage.

Our contemporaries are speaking in praise of Mr. Sheard, a tenor singer, who has been unanimously elected to fill a vacancy in the choir of St. George's Chapel at Windsor,—having come, it is added, from the private chapel at Dalkeith Palace.

Good reason may be given why the 'Isaiah' of Mr. Jackson of Masham should be briefly noticed here, in place of being reserved for separate review. The writer's history is one entitling him to all sympathy and credit. He is one of our many countrymen whose musical sense, when young, was developed by the village performances of Oratorios given in the dales of Yorkshire and the smaller manufacturing towns of Lancashire;—and what he knows seems from a biographical sketch last year published in *Eliza Cook's Journal* to have been in large part self-acquired. The works published by him contain many traces of that fancy and feeling lacking which exercises may be written, but compositions will never be produced. On the other hand, the science to complete, the power to select, and the experience to test withal, are yet to be acquired by Mr. Jackson. Bar on his exist in this 'Isaiah' which are only so much random-work. Modulation on modulation might be pointed out, standing where they stand merely from the incapacity of their author to have introduced any more masterly progression. Mr. Jackson's music is strictly amateur in its character,—and though put forth under conditions of more than ordinary interest, it would serve no good purpose to conceal the fact.

The *Gazette Musicale* records that 'Les Deux Sergens,' an opera by M. Louis, which has been performed with success in the French provinces, has been just given with the same result at Versailles. The same journal announces that M. Rosenheim's 'Démon de Nuit' was to be given on Monday last, and M. Goussier's 'Sapho' very shortly (the latter work being all but ready);—that an opera by Signor Alary, 'I tre Matrimonii,' is in rehearsal at the Italian Theatre (somewhat late in the season for the production of a new work);—and that an opera composed by M. Duprez may possibly be given during the coming season at Her Majesty's Theatre.—Among all these novelties, let us hope that some one will prove to be really new.

We are glad to hear that the *début* of Mr. Sims Reeves at Paris in 'Linda' was entirely successful.

His sing
des Del
Made
hit" in
of 'Ma
school
stage—
duced a
at this
to be a

Sir Fro
have no
extant a
reigns of
him and
Society o
what I n
me, I did
Russell,
acquaint
within the
but of c
sually mi
of public
which Mr
he only r

Latin
were som
Medieval
to what v
and a dig
is; the h
; pretied
Ainworth
abundant
tion of c
know not
for airia
Italians a
Goths or
tain vowe
with resp
should do
but to a b
of Latin
any other
may be I
Italian.
consonant
we would

Calrone
No. 1196,
is assembl
pointment
the lites of
The virtu
discovery
the Contine
first Euro
a medical
fidelity as
"Glycerin
della Mus
the 'Anna
(Anno VII
"I call the
the needs
upon the a
true that
than two
don't onl
wandering
a fruit wit
with a lit
inspection
revel from
the genus
Indian
venomous
with very
(Mikania,
venomous
country.
will intan
with the su
thirty grai
judge from
this is, as
Santo D

To Con
SHARP
does not r
—and eno
can be th
Sicut cu
that there
(Quarant
Watson's
his statu
would re-

His singing is warmly commended in the *Journal des Débats*.

Madame Rose Chéri has made, it is said, "a hit" in a new five-act play, founded on the novel of 'Manon Lescaut':—heroines of the picaresque school appearing now to command the French stage.—M. Latour de Saint-Ybars has just produced a new five-act drama in verse, 'Les Routiers,' at the *Théâtre Porte St. Martin*, which seems to be a lamentable descent from his 'Virginie.'

MISCELLANEA

Sir Francis Bryan's Letters.—Mr. Lemon is quite right, I have no doubt, in his statement respecting the number of extant autographs of Sir Francis Bryan, the poet of the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. My paper regarding him and his productions was written long ago for the Royal Society of Literature, and I have never seen it since; but what I meant to say—and what, if my recollection serves me, I did say—was, that the letter from him and Sir John Russell, in my hands, is the only one with which I am acquainted in a private collection. I have made inquiries within the last few months, and I have heard of no other; but, of course, this is a point upon which I may be very easily mistaken. I never pretended to speak of the contents of public institutions and of the State Paper Office, with which Mr. Lemon is necessarily familiar,—and I observe that he only refers to the notice of my paper in the *Athenæum*.

I am, yours, &c. J. PAVES COLLIER.

Latin Orthography.—March, 1851.—In a late *Athenæum* some remarks on the substitution, in printing a Medieval Latin work, of the letter *k* for *c*, and an allusion to what we call the soft sound of *c* before certain vowels and diphthongs. Now, as you are aware, this soft sound is a modern or Gothic corruption and change of *c* into *s*; the Roman *c* having always been hard, even with *s* prefixed, as "sceleris," "scena" (skeleris, skena). Mr. Anstworth, in his Dictionary, long ago pointed out the absurdity of our change of *c* into *s*; and he blamed an intrusion of *s* on the letter *t*,—congratulating us that the Goths knew nothing of Greek, or we should have to read *aiaia* for *aitia*. The Latin *g*, as the Greek, was hard. The Italians ascribe the *c* in Cicero; and the Swedes (modern Goths or Romans) use *c* or *k* indifferently, and before certain vowels, aspirate it. Surely we ought to correct errors with respect to *c*, *g* and *t*; and, these letters restored, we should do well to pronounce Latin not according to accent, but to a better guide, quantity. Our English pronunciation of Latin might then defy the sneers of Pio Nono, or of any other foreigner,—since the vowels of a dead tongue may be made English as fairly as French, German, or Italian. In short, vowels can take care of themselves; but consonants require protection and must not be changed, if we would preserve the *spiritus* verbi of ancient Rome.

I have the honour, &c. WISTON.

Cedrone Seed.—You mention in your Weekly Gossip, in No. 1196, p. 1624, that a great congress of medical men is to assemble in France for the purpose of attesting by experiment a newly discovered cure for madness, and for the bites of venomous snakes, by means of cedrone seed.—The virtues of the cedrone seed are not of such a recent discovery as the article, which you say you have taken from the Continental papers, would lead one to suppose. The first European discoverer is Dr. Luigi Rotellini, at present a medical practitioner in the city of Santo Domingo, who recently journeyed in New Granada. In an article entitled "Osservazioni terapeutiche sopra alcuni Prodrati Vegetali della Nuova Granada," &c., printed as early as 1846, in the *Annali Medico-Chirurgici del Dottor Telemaco Metaxa* (Anno VII. vol. XII. p. 281), he says of the cedrone seed:—"I call the attention of the illustrious Medical College to the seeds of this fruit in consequence of its active property upon the animal economy. I am still unacquainted with the one that produces it; as it grows at a distance of more than two hundred miles from the coast, in the midst of a desert only inhabited by the Motilonen, an Indian tribe of wandering and ferocious habits,—so that I could only procure a fruit with its seed, and a small piece of a branch, but with a little patience I hope to procure more. From an inspection of the seed, and from the information which I received from an Indian, I believe that the plant belongs to the genus *Strychnos*, of the natural family of Apocynaceæ of Jussieu. The bitterness of these seeds is insupportable, and the Indians use them as a specific against the bite of any venomous animal without exception. They employ them with very good effect, and in preference to the Guaco (Mikania, Guaco) and the Contrayerva, against the bites of venomous insects and serpents, which are so abundant in that country. The seed is likewise used as a tonic, febrifuge, and antispasmodic, in doses from one grain to eight or ten grains of the substance finely powdered. A dose of twenty-five to thirty grains has caused poisoning and death; and hence I judge from the deleterious effect of its active principle that this is, as I have already observed, *Strychnia*."

Santo Domingo.

R. H. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W.—W. P.—received. SHAKESPEARE'S "TITUS ANDRONICUS."—Mr. Hickson's letter does not reply to any of the arguments of Mr. Albert Cohn:—and enough has been said on the subject unless new light can be thrown on the questions raised by him. SOME CRUELTY will find by another part of our paper to-day that there is no ground for his complaint. QUALIFICATION OF THE PREDICATE.—In answer to Mr. Weyler's letter, we must repeat that we cannot re-open this discussion: and an admission of Mr. Warlow's rejoinder would re-entail all the rest.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.
MEMOIRS of HORACE WALPOLE, and HIS CONTEMPORARIES, including numerous Original Letters, chiefly from Strawberry Hill. Edited by ELIOT WARBURTON, Esq.

3 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, 2ss. bound. (Just ready.)

Perhaps no name of modern times is productive of so many pleasant associations as that of "Horace Walpole," and certainly no name was ever more intimately connected with so many different subjects of importance in connexion with Literature, Art, Fashion, and Politics. The position of various members of his family, connecting Horace Walpole with the Cabinet, the Court, and the Legislature, his own intercourse with those characters who became remarkable for brilliant social and intellectual qualities, and his reputation as a Wit, a Scholar, and a Virtuoso, cannot fail, it is hoped, to render his Memoirs equally amusing and instructive.

II.
The DREAMER and the WORKER. A Story of the Present Time. By R. H. HORNE, Esq., Author of 'Orion,' &c.

3 vols. 21s. (Now ready.)

"The 'Dreamer and the Worker' belongs to the school which has produced 'Mary Barton' and 'Alton Locke.' It is a fine addition to the new literature which illustrates the bodily and mental condition, and the social and political position and progress of the working classes. The story abounds with powerful description. Every page is full of thoughtful and suggestive matter." *Weekly Chronicle*.

III.
TALES and TRADITIONS of HUNGARY. By FRANCIS and THERESA PULSKY. 3 vols. (Now ready.)

IV.
SECOND LOVE; or, Beauty and INTELLECT: a New Novel. By Mrs. TROLOPE, Author of 'Father Eustace,' 'Petitcot Government,' &c. 3 vols. (Just ready.)

V.
LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND. By AGNES STRICKLAND.

A few copies of this interesting work, complete in 19 volumes, price 4s. 16s. bound, may be had on immediate application to the Booksellers.

VI.
MADAM DORRINGTON, of the DENE. THE STORY of a LIFE. By WILLIAM HOWITT. 3 vols. (Now ready.)

"The best novel which Mr. Howitt has yet given to the public." *Athenæum*.

"Mr. Howitt's love of the country finds free and genial scope in the subject he has chosen, and in many delightful traits he exhibits country life in its most pleasing aspect." *Examiner*.

VII.
LIVES of the PRINCESSES of ENGLAND, Vol. III. By MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. With Portraits, 10s. 6d. bound. (Now ready.)

"The present volume of this interesting work, comprising the lives of fourteen princesses, embraces an extensive and important period of English history (from the time of Edward I. to Edward IV.). Thanks to the judicious industry of the author, and to her happy method of making that entertaining to the reader which must have proved to herself infinitely laborious, we possess in this volume, not only a series of valuable biographies of royal ladies, but a most accurate and interesting portrait of the domestic manners of the different courts of Europe, as well as of the English court, during the two centuries over which its narratives extend." *John Bull*.

VIII.
GERMANY in 1850; its COURTS, CAMPS, and PEOPLE. By the BARONESS BLAZE DE BURY. Second and Cheaper Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. bound. (Now ready.)

"An important, yet most amusing work, throwing much and richly-coloured light on matters with which every one desires to be informed. In many of its lighter passages the work may bear a comparison with Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's Letters." *Morning Chronicle*.

IX.
BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY for 1851, CORRECTED TO THE PRESENT TIME, AND INCLUDING MANY ADDITIONAL FAMILIES. Now ready, complete in 2 very large vols. double columns (equal to 30 ordinary vols.), price 32. ss. bound.

This important national Work comprises a Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the whole of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, with particulars of 100,000 Persons connected with them, forming a necessary Companion to all Peerages.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NEW BOOKS

JUST PUBLISHED BY

SMITH, ELDER & CO.

THE STONES OF VENICE.

Volume the First. THE FOUNDATIONS.

By JOHN RUSKIN,
Author of 'The Seven Lamps of Architecture,'
'Modern Painters,' &c.

Imperial 8vo. with Twenty-one Plates, and numerous Woodcuts from Drawings by the Author. Price Two Guineas, in embossed cloth, with top edge gilt.

ROSE DOUGLAS;

OR, SKETCHES of a COUNTRY PARISH.

Being the Autobiography of a Scotch Minister's Daughter.

2 vols. post 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

"Among domestic tales, 'Rose Douglas' may take the place which Wordsworth's 'Lucy' occupies among domestic poems. A more attractive book of its placid order we do not often meet. We commend this narrative as one sure to interest, to retain, and to satisfy the heart." *Athenæum*.

"Rose Douglas is what it professes to be. In the minute, homely, but delicate painting of the characters of the parish, we are instinctively reminded of the quiet genuine humour of Gail." *Britannia*.

"The work is a faithful daguerreotype of the eventful, but not exciting, existence of the inhabitants of most of the rural districts of Scotland. It is pervaded with a tone of quaint and unobtrusive piety, and its moral throughout is excellent." *Edinburgh Scotsman*.

MILITARY MEMOIRS of

Lieut.-Col. JAMES SKINNER, C.B.

Commanding a Corps of Irregular Cavalry in the Hon. E. I. Company's Service.

By J. BAILLIE FRASER, Esq.

2 vols. post 8vo. with Portraits, price 21s. cloth.

"An interesting and important contribution to the history of our conquests in India. This book will satisfy the curiosity which many persons must have felt to know more of so remarkable a person as Skinner. His own account of his early life is a piece of plain, homely, Defoe-like writing." *Examiner*.

"This memoir will be acceptable, not only in military circles, but wherever courage, gallantry, and address are held in admiration." *Critic*.

THE BRITISH OFFICER:

HIS POSITION, DUTIES, EMOLUMENTS, and PRIVILEGES. Being a Digest and Compilation of the Rules, Regulations, Warrants, and Memoranda relating to the Duties, Promotion, Pay, and Allowances of the Officers in Her Majesty's Service, and in that of the Honourable East India Company.

By J. H. STOCQUELER.

1 vol. 8vo. price 15s. cloth extra.

"An indispensable hand-book for the military officer. He can scarcely become accomplished in his profession without close study of it, and it will be in constant requisition for reference." *Critic*.

"A very useful compilation. We can commend its general accuracy. It has largely supplied a deficiency much felt, and its execution reflects credit on the compiler." *Naval and Military Gazette*.

A TRIP to MEXICO;

OR, RECOLLECTIONS of a TEN MONTHS' RAMBLE in 1849-50.

By a BARRISTER. Post 8vo. price 9s. cloth.

"A very pleasant volume, which conveys a vivid impression of Mexican life and manners." *Critic*.

"We are pleased with the writer's vivacity and candour, and can recommend the work as certain to afford instruction and entertainment." *Globe*.

"The characteristics of this volume are good sense and information. The author writes like a man of science and business as well as of pleasure. He does not linger on the beaten paths, but proceeds to explore and describe less known regions." *Daily News*.

VII.
NOTES on the CONSTRUCTION of SHEEPFOLDS.

By JOHN RUSKIN, M.A. 8vo. price 1s.

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

With the Magazines for April, No. I. price 6d. to be continued Monthly.

TIME TRIFTS

or, All Hours turned to Good Account.
Will contain Four splendid Needlework Designs by Mrs. Warren; also, Tales, Sketches, Chess, Domestic Hints, Cooking, &c.
London: Longman & Co.; and all Booksellers.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE EPISTLES OF PAUL THE APOSTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS, TIMOTHY, TITUS, and PHILEMON, on Definite Rules of Translation, and an English Version of the same, also of the Epistles to the Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians and Colossians. By HERMAN HEINFETTER, Author of 'Rules for Ascertaining the Sense conveyed in Ancient Greek Manuscripts.'
Craddock & Co. 48, Paternoster-row. Price 2s. 6d.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.
The Thirteenth Edition, revised and enlarged, of
OBSERVATIONS ON ODD-FELLOW AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. By F. G. P. NEISON, F.L.S. &c. Actuary to the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society, 25, Pall Mall.
London: Simpkin & Marshall.

NEW GIFT-BOOK FOR THE SEASON.
Just published, in 8vo. price 10s. bound in cloth, or 24s. morocco elegant.

PILGRIMAGES TO ENGLISH SHRINES.
By Mrs. S. C. HALL.
With Notes and Illustrations by F. W. FAIRBOLT, F.S.A.
Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

DR. ACHILLI'S DISCLOSURES.
Published this day, in 8vo. price 10s. 6d. handsomely bound in cloth.

DEALINGS WITH THE INQUISITION; or, Papal Rome, her Priests and her Demits. With important Disclosures. By Rev. GIACINTO ACHILLI, D.D.
Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

In the press, in 3 vols. post 8vo.
FERDINAND CASTLETON: a Novel.
Also, now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

DENTON HALL; a Novel.
"This fiction exhibits a wider knowledge of life and much more of observation and reflection than the generality of novels; its style is pointed and pleasing to a high degree."—*Spectator*.
"The talent in this novel is not of an ordinary character. Since the appearance of 'Romance and Reality' we have not met with more pithy and epigrammatic remarks."—*Literary Digest*.
"Denton Hall is one of the most amusing, most varied, and best written and instructive works of its class."—*Observer*.
T. & W. Boone, Publishers, 20, New Bond-street, London.

In April, price 5s., with Illustrations, No. I. of
THE ARCHITECTURAL QUARTERLY
REVIEW will contain Reviews of Books, and Notices of Literary, Illustrative, Structural, Decorative and Mechanical Works having relation to the Theory and Practice of Architecture and Building, and to the Study and Profession of the Architect.
Prospectuses at the Publisher's. Advertisements on or before the 20th instant.

George Bell, 186, Fleet-street, next St. Dunstan's Church.

REV. G. GILFILLAN'S SELECT BRITISH POESY.
In 1 handsome volume, beautifully printed, with Frontispiece, square, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

THE BOOK OF BRITISH POESY, Ancient and Modern; being Select Extracts from our best Poets, arranged in Chronological order, from Chaucer to Wordsworth. With an Essay on British Poetry, by the Rev. GEORGE GILFILLAN, A.M.
*A valuable Gift Book.
London: William Tegg & Co. 85, Queen-street, Cheapside.

Just published, Third Edition, price 5s. cloth,
THE CONVENT: a Narrative, founded on Fact. By Miss M'CRINDLE, Authoress of 'The English Governess.'

Every Protestant parent, guardian, or instructor of youth should place a copy of this truthful detail of the hidden deceptions of Romanism in the hands of their intelligent pupils. Price 5s. 6d.
Aylott & Jones, 8, Paternoster-row.

MONTHLY STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, BY THE EDITORS OF THE 'FAMILY ECONOMIST.'
STORIES FOR SUMMER DAYS AND WINTER NIGHTS.

These well written and beautiful Stories will be found more acceptable in many respects for the monthly reading of the young than any magazine, and equally interesting to readers of older growth. They are lively, instructive, and moral; adapted to entertain and improve—to inform the mind and educate the heart. Each story is illustrated with well-executed Engravings. They are among the best and cheapest books for young people published. Already published—1. **THE SEA-KINGS; 2. MADEIRA TUBE and her BLIND BROTHER; 3. THE YOUNG EMIGRANTS & THE BOY and the BOY.**

The above are now ready in 1 vol. elegant binding, price 1s. 6d. or separately, 3d. each.

USKAR, a Tale of Norway, will be published on the 1st of April. London: Groombridge & Sons, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

New Edition, revised and corrected throughout; with numerous additional Maps, and an Index of 27,000 Names. In a handsome volume, strongly half-bound in morocco, with gilt leaves, price 2s. 10s.

The work is in every respect accommodated to the present advanced state of geographical research; and whether on the ground of accuracy, beauty of execution, or cheapness, the Publishers invite a comparison with any work of its class.

BLACK'S SCHOOL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY;

An entirely New Collection of Maps, drawn by W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S., Professor of Geography in the College for Civil Engineers. The Maps of Royal Gazette size, bound in 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

"The best Atlas of Modern Geography that has as yet fallen in our way: it is at once a duty and a pleasure to recommend it."
—*English School of Education*.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.; Simpkin & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; and Hamilton & Co.

PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS.

ESSAY ON THE NEW ANALYTIC OF LOGICAL FORMS. With an historical Appendix. By THOMAS SPENCER BAYNES, and Note by Sir Wm. Hamilton, Bart. In 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

"We would earnestly recommend every one studying even the Elements of Logic, to read Mr. Baynes's work."—*British Quarterly Review*.

THE PORT ROYAL LOGIC. Translated from the French. With an Introduction. By T. S. BAYNES. In 12mo. price 2s. 6d.

"Mr. Baynes has executed his task with a painstaking felicity."—*The Leader*.

DESCARTES ON METHOD. Translated from the French. With an Introduction. In 12mo. price 2s. 6d.

"A beautiful translation of a celebrated discourse. The Introduction does great credit to its author. It is clear, methodical and elegant."—*Scottish Guardian*.

THE METHOD OF THE DIVINE GOVERNMENT. Physical and Moral. By the Rev. J. MCCOSH, A.M. 2nd edition. In 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

"The argument is the effort of no common mind. The author cannot stir any question he treats without throwing up the deeply seated seeds of thought."—*Dublin University Magazine*.

PRELECTIONS ON BUTLER'S ANALOGY, PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, &c. By THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D., LL.D. In 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

For these Lectures we could wish the widest possible circulation, as they are calculated to be of eminent service to the ingenious, ardent inquirer after truth."—*British Banner*.

Sutherland & Knox, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

SHARE OF PROFIT INCREASED FROM ONE-HALF TO FOUR-FIFTHS.

Policies effected with this Society after Midsummer, 1880, and remaining in force at each Septennial period of division, will PARTICIPATE IN FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE NET PROFITS of the Society accruing after Midsummer, 1880, in proportion to their contributions to those profits, and according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus and Act of Parliament.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are much lower than in many other old-established offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established by Royal Charter, in the reign of King George I. 1720, for LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

Head Office, No. 7, Royal Exchange.
Branch Office, No. 10, Regent-street.

Actuary—PETER HADDOY, Esq. F.R.S.

THIS CORPORATION HAS EFFECTED ASSURANCES ON LIVES FOR A PERIOD OF 150 YEARS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at moderate rates upon every description of property.

MARINE INSURANCES at the current premiums of the day.

JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COMPANY, established by Act of Parliament in 1834—8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London; 17, George-street, Edinburgh; 12, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow; 4, College-green, Dublin.

The Bonus added to Policies from March, 1834, to the 31st of December, 1887, is as follows:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy in 1841.	Sum added to Policy in 1848.	Sum payable at Death.
£3,000	13 yrs. 10 mths.	£63 6 8	£787 10 0	£,670 16 8
5,000	1 year	5,112 10 0	5,112 10 0
1,000	12 years	100 0 0	157 10 0	1,257 10 0
1,000	7 years	1,357 10 0	1,357 10 0
1,000	1 year	25 10 0	1,022 10 0
500	12 years	50 0 0	75 15 0	628 15 0
500	4 years	45 0 0	545 0 0
500	1 year	11 5 0	511 5 0

The Premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years, when the Insurance is for Life. Every information afforded on application to the Resident Director, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

Pall Mall and Cornhill, London.

Directors.
Edward Goldsmid, Esq. Chairman.
William Pitt-Rivers, Esq. F.R.S. Deputy-Chairman.
George Carr Glyn, Esq. M.P. Treasurer.

Henry Alexander, Esq.
John S. Brownrigg, Esq.
Boyce Combe, Esq.
Thomas M. Combes, Esq.
William Dent, Esq.
Jas. W. Freshfield, Esq. F.R.S.
Sir L. L. Goldsmid, Bart. F.R.S.
Robert Hawthorn, Esq.
John Hodgson, Esq.
Richard Lambert Jones, Esq.
Richard Locke, Esq.

Established 1860, for Fire and Life Insurance and Annuities, and the purchase of Reversions and Life Contingencies.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
The whole paid up and invested, and entirely independent of the amount of premiums received.

Insurances may be effected on Single Lives, on Joint Lives, and on the contingency of one life surviving another.

Insurances for short or limited periods may be effected at reduced rates, and with the prospect of a bonus on termination.

Insurances on lives and property in foreign countries, are granted on application at the Company's Offices, or to their Agents at home or abroad.

Fire Policies due at Lady-Day must be paid on or before the 9th of April.

(By order of the Board),
JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Secretary.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL HOME AND ANNUITY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.—38, Parliament-street.

A Person joining this Society (aged 25) may, by payment of 10s. annually, insure to his Widow, Annuities equal to 100s. a year, and a Clerical Member, by an additional payment of 10s. annually, to the Building Fund, may secure a respectable Residence for his Widow, at a rental of Four Guinees per annum.

WYNHAM HOSTE, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Chief Office, 75, Cheapside, London.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Company, 75, Cheapside, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, for the reception of the Annual Report of the Directors of the said Company, for the declaration of a Dividend, the Election and Re-election of Directors and Auditors for the said Company, and for any other General Business usually transacted at an Annual General Meeting of the said Company.

EDWARD BAYLIS, Resident Manager and Actuary.
March 16, 1891.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, admitting on equal terms Persons of every class and degree to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000.
Chairman—Major HENRY STONES.
Deputy-Chairman—JAMES ANDREW DURHAM, Esq.
With upwards of 1,400 Shareholders.

There are two important clauses in the Deed of Settlement, by which the Directors have power to appropriate one-tenth of the entire profits of the Company to—

1. For the relief of aged and distressed persons assured for life, who have paid five years' premiums, their widows and orphans.

2. For the relief of aged and distressed original Proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans, together with 1 per cent. per annum on the capital originally invested by them.

All policies are issued free of stamp duty.
Rates of premium extremely moderate.

No extra charge for going to or residing at (in time of peace) Australia, Bermuda, Barbadoes, Cape of Good Hope and the British North American Colonies.

Medical men in all cases remunerated for their report. Assurances granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

A liberal commission allowed to agents.

Annual Premium for Assuring £100, namely,
Age—20 .. £1 10 0 Age—30 .. £2 15 6
 30 .. 1 10 0 Age—40 .. 2 15 6

Prospectuses, with tables and fullest information, may be had at the Offices of the Company, or of any of their Agents.

Applications for agencies requested.
EDWARD BAYLIS, Resident Manager and Actuary.
Offices, 75, Cheapside, London.

THE LONDON INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY.

No. 72, Lombard-street, and 34, Connaught-terrace.
Trustees.
Richard Spooner, Esq. M.P.
James Fulford Madox, Esq.
Richard Malins, Esq. Q.C. William Wilberforce, Esq.

The POLICIES are INDISPUTABLE, in terms of the Deed of Settlement of the Company, fully registered, and are not, therefore, dependent for their validity on the construction to be put upon previous statements or the official papers which precede them, or upon reports, prospectuses, or other varying documents, but they are CERTAIN FAMILY PROVISIONS, and NEGOTIABLE DOCUMENTS OF SECURITY.

Owing to this important improvement in the practice of Life Assurance, the progress of this Company has been rapid from the commencement of its business, and is steadily advancing.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Manager.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Rt. Hon. Sir T. Frankland Lewis, Bart. M.P. Chairman.
Henry Frederick Thompson, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

ADVANTAGES.—THE LOWEST rates of Premium on the MUTUAL SYSTEM.

THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS divided among the Assured every Year.

The sum of £20,000 was added to Policies at the last Division, which produced an average Bonus of 62½ per cent. on the Premiums paid.

Assurance Fund exceeds 1,000,000. Income 150,000 per Annum. Loans granted on Security of Policies are as purchasable by the Society.

For particulars apply to
ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary,
6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1797.
For Granting Assurances on Lives and Survivorships.

OFFICES.
70, Lombard-street, City, and 37, Charing-cross, Westminster.

Directors.
Matthew Atwood, Esq.
Robert Gurney Barclay, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq. F.R.S.
William Davis, Esq.
Richard Fuller, Esq.
James A. Gordon, Esq. M.D.
F.R.S. Matthew Whiting, Esq.

Auditors.
Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
John Hagar, Esq. D.C.L.
John Davis, Esq.

BONUS.
NOTICE.—FOUR-FIFTHS of the net profits realized by the Company from Insurances effected upon the Participating Scale of Premiums allotted, agreeably to the conditions of the Policies, every Seven Years, commencing from the 3rd of July, 1880.

The following is a specimen of the Bonus declared at the first septennial investigation up to the 2nd of July 1887.

Age when Assured.	Sum Assured.	PREMIUMS PAID.	Bonus added.	Per-centage on Premiums Paid.
Number.	Amount.			

15	£3000	6	£915 0 0	£164 16 8	£28 4 6
25	5000	7	775 10 0	347 13 4	4 11 2
35	2500	6	431 10 0	183 18 0	40 11 0
45	2500	6	431 10 0	173 7 0	37 11 0

Annual Premium required for the Assurance of £100 for the whole term of life:—

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
------	------------------	---------------	------	------------------	---------------

15	£11 11 0	£15 10 0	40	£2 18 0	£3 6 0
20	13 10 0	19 10 0	50	0 9 0	4 11 0
30	2 4 0	2 10 4	60	1 0 0	7 4 0

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

On the 31st of MARCH will be commenced the Publication of a

NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, IN MONTHLY VOLUMES.

Each containing Three Hundred and Twenty Pages, and from Thirty to a Hundred Engravings.

Price HALF-A-CROWN, Beautifully Bound.

THE Age in which we live is essentially of a *practical* character, and the predominant principle influencing all classes is a marked desire for *cheapness*. Cheapness, however, is too often found without excellence; and hence this proposition to supply a deficiency at present existing in the popular literature of this country.

For some time past the projectors of the present undertaking have felt interested in watching the result of an experiment simultaneously made by the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Book Trades; and, having seen that cheap, and occasionally indifferent literature, "got up" in a most inferior manner, *will sell*, they feel assured that good and judiciously selected works, having the additional advantage of *COPIOUS ILLUSTRATION*, being produced with the utmost attention to general excellence, and published at the moderate price fixed upon, cannot fail to secure extensive patronage from the Reading Public. The principle upon which they can undertake to supply good books at a low rate is, that being themselves the *actual producers*, they are enabled to save the public the expense of all *intermediate profit*.

As a practical explanation of the above views, it is proposed to publish, on the 31st of March next, *THREE SAMPLE VOLUMES* of the 'NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.' These volumes will be widely different in character, in order that the Public may form some idea of the extent and variety of the Series generally. Afterwards, one volume will be issued Monthly. Each volume will contain at least 320 crown octavo pages, illustrated according to the requirements of the subject-matter by from 30 to 100 Illustrations, and will be *strongly bound* in ornamental cloth boards. Thus, for thirty shillings a-year, in the course of a short period a Library of great extent and interest may be formed, which shall furnish materials for instruction and amusement during the course of a long life.

The chief advantages which this Series of Works will present over all others—more especially the closely printed double column editions, and the new-fashioned, though equally objectionable, Shilling Books, with their numerous errors, thin paper, and flimsy binding—are the following:—

1. A carefully Revised Text.
2. Judicious Explanatory Foot Notes.
3. Engravings really Illustrating the Text.

4. A New and Legible Type.
5. Good Paper and Printing.
6. Strong neat Binding.

In carrying out their undertaking it will be the endeavour of the projectors to bestow upon Half-crown Volumes for the *many* the same typographical accuracy, and the same artistic ability, hitherto almost exclusively devoted to high-priced books for the *few*. Supported by the co-operation of the Reading Public, no pains will be spared to provide every English home with a complete treasury of knowledge and entertainment in the volumes of the 'NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.'

The following are the Volumes which will appear on the 31st of March:—

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF DR. JOHNSON, VOL. I.
THE BOOK OF ENGLISH SONGS.
THE BURIED CITY OF THE EAST—NINEVEH.

OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, STRAND.